The Literary Digest

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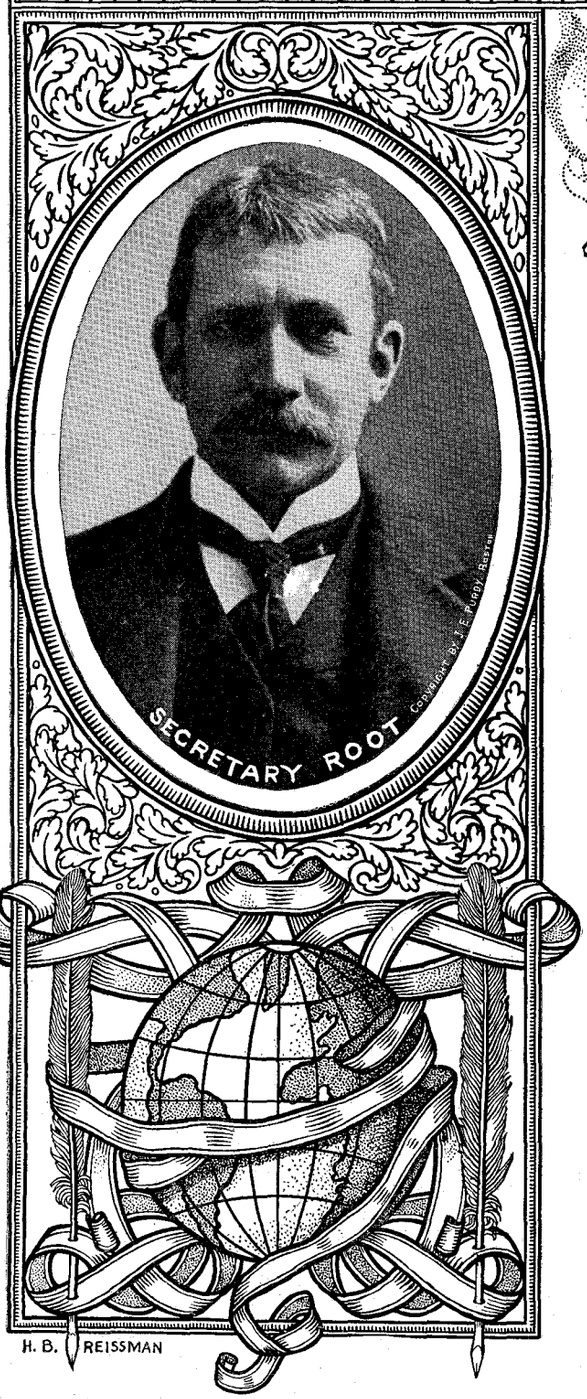

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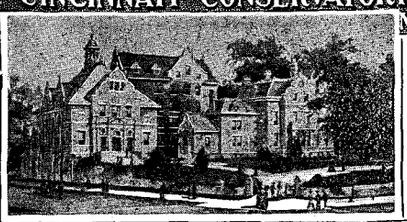

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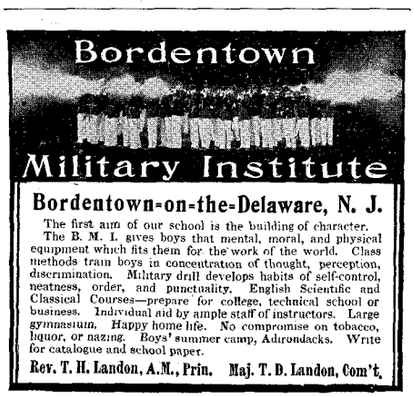

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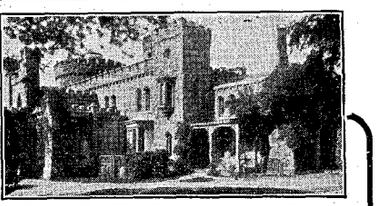

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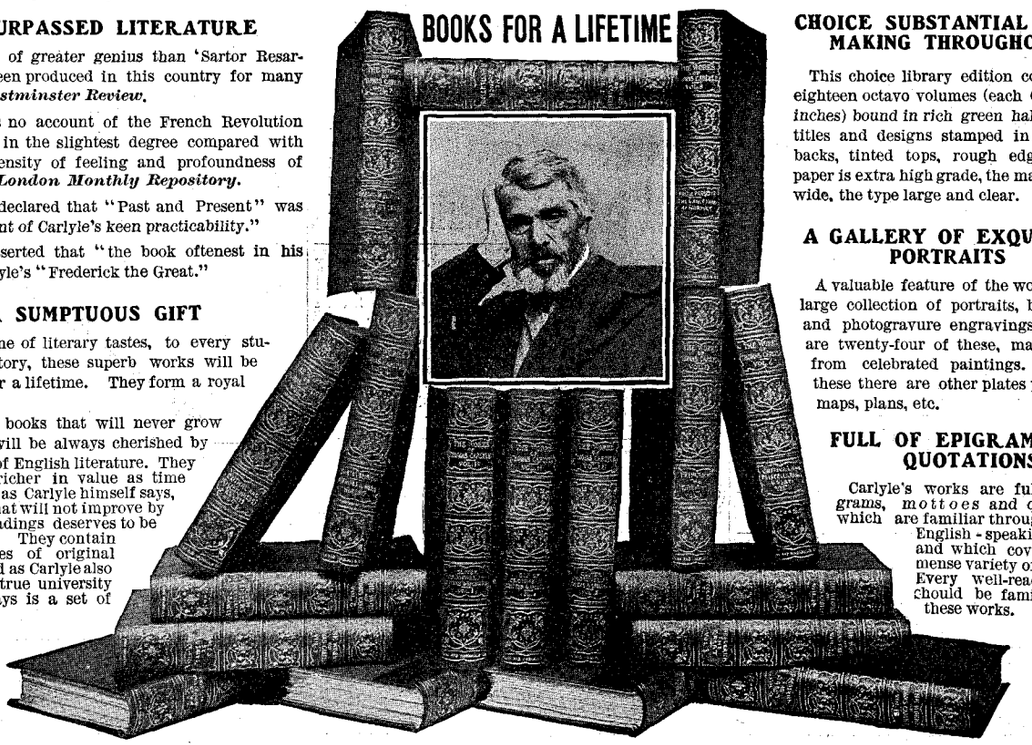

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VOL. XXXIII., NO. 1 NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 846

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

THAT the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress was a remarkable one the Republican papers agree, and even the Democratic press reluctantly admit it. With its eager partizan spirit the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) remarks upon the work of Congress: "It is a record on which the Republican party may appeal to the country with confidence" because it displays "sobriety, sanity, fairness of mind, and common sense." And even the Florida *Times-Union* (Dem.) feels compelled to state that while "the results are not at all commensurate with the amount of powder burned," some of them, in any event, "were worth attaining." The Pittsburg *Post*, however, another Democratic paper, feels that "there is much food for criticism," and that better results were not achieved is due to the ignoring of the suggestions offered by the minority's representatives and "to the course pursued by the Republican majority."

The appropriations, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* computes, amount roundly to $882,000,000. There was no river-and-harbor bill last session, but there will be one next winter, which will make the present Congress, the correspondent thinks, a two-billion-dollar one. This, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) remarks, "will mean an enormous deficit, and the necessity of using the cash in the Treasury to make both ends meet." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.) points out that 20,500 bills, a record number, were introduced, tho, of course, they were not all passed. Summing up the work of the session, the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) feels bound to conclude that "the public interests have been safeguarded." To quote further:

"It is now very evident that Congress is not the giant foe to public interest, the menace and the fear that have been pictured. The public confidence has been greatly restored in our lawmakers, inasmuch as strongly reformative measures have been adopted in the face of tremendous private interests, the sole spur necessary being an insistent public demand, clearly defined. A Congress that has passed the Railroad-Rate regulation measure, the Pure-Food bill, the Denaturized-Alcohol bill, the consular-reform measure, the meat inspection, the immigration, the statehood, the preservation of Niagara Falls, and other remedial measures, most of them menacing large private interests hitherto unjustly privileged, can not be denied the name representative and can not be robbed of just praise."

For the meat inspection the Government will pay the cost, labels, moreover, will be undated. Other important measures of the session are the Naval bill, authorizing the building of the "biggest battle-ship afloat," agreement upon a lock canal at Panama, and some legislation favorable to the Indians. On the other hand, the Ship-Subsidy bill and the Philippine-Tariff bill were not passed, and no decisive action was taken in the Smoot case. Upon this the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) observes:

"On the whole the present Congress has been a hard-working body, and has actually accomplished more than the great majority of its immediate predecessors. It is true that it has not passed any very important measures aside from the Rate bill, but it has done a good deal of work in considering bills which have either failed to pass because of congestion in the Senate or which have been rejected for good and sufficient reasons. The Ship-Subsidy bill, for instance, which the Senate railroaded through, has been hung up in committee in the House, and is likely to remain there indefinitely. In a similar manner the Philippine-Tariff bill, which the House passed under the whip and spur of the Administration, has found an unmourned grave in the Senate Committee."

Nevertheless, the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), "whatever its sins of omission or commission, will undoubtedly mark an epoch, one from which many important changes in practise and administration will date." These are some of the changes which *The Standard Union* cites in the "scope and spirit of Congressional action":

"In place of the old-time contentions as to the rights of the States, of protection or free trade, of a single or a double money standard, the protection of the individual, the security of personal rights, seem to be the paramount purpose and object of the greater share of recent legislative enactments. A situation has been created in which the humblest citizen may invoke the supreme power of eighty millions, to decide not only the rates which he shall pay, fare and freight, but to protect him, even to the point of excusing him from ordinary common sense, in the food and drink he consumes."

Indeed, the last session, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks, "will have to its credit the largest amount of important legislative work transacted in any equal time since the great constructive acts were placed on the statute-book under which the eleven ex-Confederate States were restored to their old places in the Union." And while Congress was thus constructively busy, adds *The Globe-Democrat*, "the Republican Administration was equally busy in putting statutes in operation against powerful offenders." To quote further:

"The Administration has destroyed the Paper Trust, has put up a barrier against the Drug Trust, has forced the Tobacco Trust to give an account of its doings, has brought many indictments against the beef-packers and the Fertilizer Trust, is punishing packers and railway companies for violating the statutes against the receiving and granting of rebates, and several persons, convicted in the rebate cases, have been sentenced to the penitentiary. Moreover, these prosecutions of the lawbreakers are only in their initial stages."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) believes that "never since President Cleveland's second Administration has there existed so much friction between the legislative branch of the Government

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and the Executive" as during the last session. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"The balance between legislation recommended and legislation denied inclines in President Roosevelt's favor. He won so much in the adoption of his railroad-rate regulation ideas and in the indorsement of his project for effective Federal meat inspection, that the rejection of Federal supervision of insurance will not be likely to count with the public. The constitutional objection in this case was so strong that the Judiciary Committee deemed it simply insurmountable."

In commenting upon the spirit of the Fifty-ninth Congress, a spirit of radicalism undreamed of a few years ago, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* quotes Senator Beveridge as saying, "What you are seeing is a national movement for the moral regeneration of business." This is Mr. Beveridge's idea as set forth by the correspondent:

"After the Civil War the nation plunged into money-getting. Its whole energy was wrapped up in that pursuit. Broadly speaking, the question of how the money was got was a minor matter; the important thing was for the nation to grow rich. The nation did grow rich; it succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of the past. Now the time has come when the nation can set itself to the consideration of how money should be made, and it is vastly to the country's credit that it is grappling with that problem in a stern and remorseless manner."

J. G. B RINEHART,
The President's candidate for leader of the Bowery.

The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) holds a brief for the Senate and maintains that the public "realizes now that the Senate has been right and the House wrong in nearly every piece of legislation of the session in which there was a difference of opinion." *The Mail* cites the Rate bill, the Beveridge amendment for meat inspection, the Ship-Subsidy bill, passed by the Senate but now asleep in the House, and various other measures. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes: "The fact that a considerable number of Senators are hoping for reelection has had its effect in making them responsive to public opinion, and has rendered them anxious to chime in with the President, whenever they were certain that he had struck a popular note." All of which gives the Washington *Star* (Ind.) food for reflection on the approaching Congressional campaign, concerning which it remarks:

"This year there are new wrinkles which will test the shrewdness and sagacity of even the most experienced campaigners. The people will want to hear about the Railroad-Rate bill and the Meat-Inspection bill, and the latest developments in the matter of trusts, and particularly about the thousand and one rumors which have marked the passage of important measures through this Congress. Then there are the Labor men, preparing at Mr. Gompers's suggestion to heckle candidates on Labor issues, and to range themselves on the side of the man who makes the fairest promises and gives the best assurances of keeping them.

"Stumpers for themselves or for others will find it necessary in the approaching campaign to talk on new subjects, and to many voters who have made, or are thinking of making, new party alinements. Nearly everybody is out, or getting out, of old ruts.

"The Sixtieth Congress will assemble on the eve of the next Presidential election, and will make some of the record upon which that contest will turn.

"Shall we see Mr. Cannon or Mr. Williams in the chair? And if the former, what will be the effect on the Republican National Convention?"

Reforming the Bowery's Politics.—The progress of the two Tim Sullivans (not to mention Florrie or Chrystie) in their fight for political supremacy in New York, will not, according to many newspaper observers, be an easy one. James B. Reynolds, of meat-report fame, who, the political writers say, holds power directly, tho secretly, from President Roosevelt and Congressman Herbert Parsons, has opened warfare upon the Sullivans in their own stronghold, the Bowery. As the David who is to combat the

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Bowery Goliaths, Mr. Reynolds has selected a young lawyer, John Brice Gordon Rinehart, who is, like President Roosevelt himself, a Harvard man. It is Mr. Reynolds's avowed wish to make Mr. Rinehart leader of the "Thoid" district, anciently "de Sixt," where the Sullivans have long lorded it supremely. But now, according to the news columns of the New York *Sun*, the watchword is "Rinehart, Reynolds, Roosevelt, and Reform." And, as the New York *World* observes, there is no reason why Mr. Rinehart should not be Republican leader of the Bowery "if he can get the votes." Mr. Rinehart is described as a fearless, cheery young man, and the Boston *Record* remembers that the Harvard "yard" was at one time vocal with the name of the Bowery reformer, a favorite even then. According to *The World*, "Big" Tim Sullivan fears the "young feller" will "come out after dark some night" and "get himself lost. Then his folks will be advertising for him and blame me." The New York *Evening Post* in its news columns relates:

"Moreover, Mr. Rinehart has now summoned to his aid no less a personage than a Sullivan—not one of the direct branches of the great Clan Sullivan, altho all Sullivans have, of course, a prehistoric consanguinity. With J. Gordon Rinehart is now associated Mark Sullivan, also a student of human affairs, a believer in the political regeneration of the Bowery, and a graduate of Harvard. Mr. Sullivan is more a theorist than Mr. Rinehart, who believes in practical politics, but they are, of course, both Republicans, both convinced of the need of reforming the Bowery, and both enthusiastic in the work they have undertaken."

SIGNIFICANCE OF SECRETARY ROOT'S TRIP.

IT is possible, thinks Mr. Harold Balce, "that the present Pan-American Congress will prove to be one of the greatest international conferences of modern history." And since the attendance of Secretary of State Root at the Congress, to be held at Rio Janeiro, is bound to have a marked effect in cementing the friendship between the Latin Americas and this country and in emphasizing the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Balce (in his article in *Appleton's Magazine* for July) analyzes that doctrine. "The Monroe Doctrine is the dream of America and the nightmare of Europe," he quotes one economist as saying. "Why," he asks, "do we uphold the Monroe Doctrine? It has not brought us trade, neither has it brought us the good-will of the Latin-American people." And yet, "in spite of the absence of any direct benefits from the Monroe Doctrine, its latter-day application is the most important item in our whole international policy." The fact is, "our modern interpretation of this venerable gospel," observes the writer, "is, consciously or unconsciously, serving to insure the solvency of the world." He cites the occasion when Baring Brothers would have failed had not the Bank of England come to their aid, and quotes James J. Hill as saying: "Over-speculation in Argentina brought disaster to the house of Baring. It was on a Saturday morning that the news reached New York, and by Monday morning the farmers of Nebraska and Minnesota were unable to sell their wheat!" Thus, says Mr. Balce, "it is the international character of finance that makes the Monroe Doctrine a living principle."

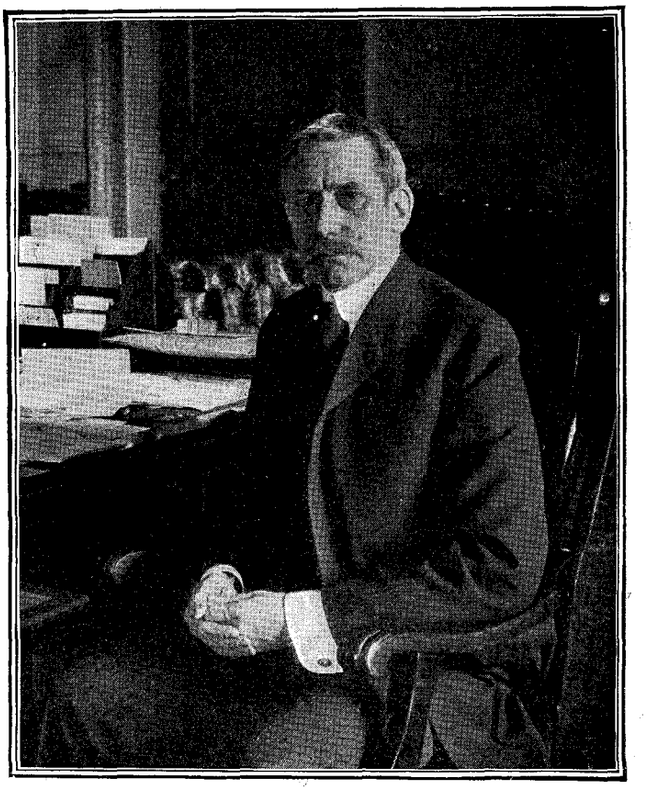
Secretary Root is quoted as saying:

"The Brazilian Government appropriated half a million dollars for the expenses of the Congress. I think that the work of the Bureau of American Republics, the existence of the International Union, and the holding of these Pan-American conferences afford the best means of breaking up the comparative isolation of this country from the other countries of America, and establishing relations between us and them in place of the relations—the rather exclusive relations—that have existed hitherto between them and Europe.

"Our relation with them has been largely a political relation, while, on the other hand, their ties of race and language and inherited customs and usage—the relations which have come from the investment of great amounts of European capital in their country, which have come from the establishment of numerous and convenient lines of communication between them and Europe—have made the whole trend of South-American trade and social relations and personal relations subsist with Europe rather than with the United States. So that, while we occupy the political attitude of warning Europe off the premises in Central and South America under the Monroe Doctrine, we are comparatively strangers to them, and the Europeans hold direct relations with them."

The Secretary, moreover, is credited with foreseeing large commercial possibilities between Latin America and the United States. He says:

"There is, I think, a strong and genuine desire on the part of



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SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT,
Whose visit to South America will more than ever make the Monroe Doctrine a living principle.

the South-American statesmen—and they have very many able ones—to promote a greater knowledge on the part of their people of the people of the United States, and on the part of our people a greater knowledge of the southern republics, and to promote greater intercourse. Just at this time, of course, the great increase of capital in the United States is on the threshold of seeking investment abroad. We are about at the close of the period during which all our capital and all our energy were engrossed at home, and I can see in the State Department an enormous increase of business relations between American and other countries. They are going into construction work, and they are pushing their way making banking transactions, and all over Central and South America capital is ready to go. I take it to be the proper function of government to help create situations of friendly relations and good understanding, which will make it possible for capital to go."

In 1890, observes Mr. Balce, "the total export and import trade of the United States amounted to $828,000,000 in value. South America's now exceeds $1,000,000,000. There is a trade worth striving for. At present it is in the hands of Europe." The exports of the United States to the South-American republics for 1905, according to *The American Exporter*, amount to only $63,681,391.

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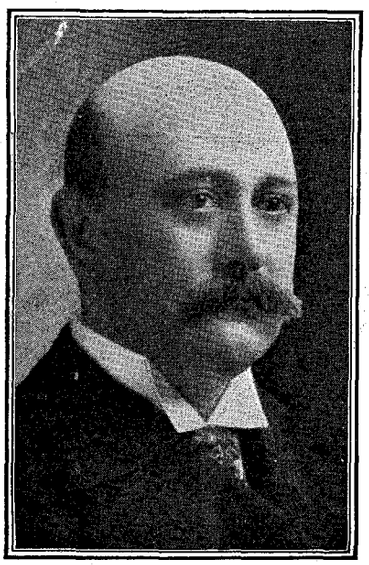
THE "DENATURED" IMMIGRATION BILL.

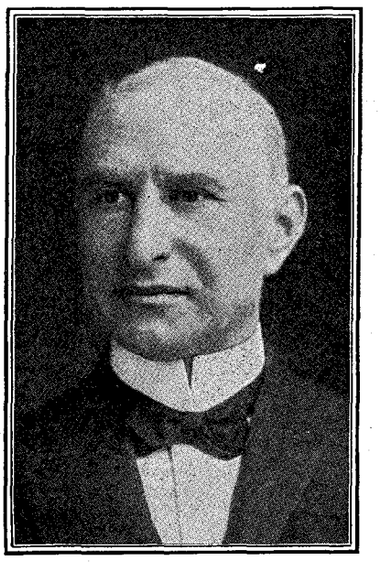
AS viewed by supporters of the bill in its original form, the immigration measure passed recently by the House of Representatives leaves much to be desired. It is now "ineffective and practically worthless" in form, asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce*, since it "introduces only administrative changes into present methods." Originally it contained two provisions which, if enacted, would have gone far toward satisfying those who clamored for the restriction of immigration, if we are to judge from the dissatisfaction which the defeat of these provisions is causing them to express. These two disputed points, the increase of the head tax upon immigrants from two dollars to five dollars, and the provision that no alien over sixteen years of age should be admitted unless capable of reading and writing either English or some other language or dialect, were voted upon favorably in the Senate. Their defeat in the House is attributed by the New York *Times* (Dem.) to the "strenuons efforts of Speaker Cannon," who was "inspired chiefly by political prudence." In the increased revenue which the first clause would have provided *The Times* sees sufficient argument for its passage, while as to the educational test it is "convinced that, on the whole, it would be thoroughly beneficial." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), likewise, is alined upon the side of those who consider "the two restrictive provisions unwisely stricken out."



CONGRESSMAN LITTAUER,
Who introduced an amendment in favor of Russian Jews.

On the other hand, a strong array of newspapers are even more vigorously indorsing the action of the House. Says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) in an editorial commending the bill as passed:

"The question of illiteracy as affecting immigration is wholly different from the same question as affecting naturalization. A person coming from another country and unable to read can not be expected to acquire even that elementary knowledge of our institutions which is necessary for the exercise of the full rights of a citizen; but he may be, and experience has shown that as a rule he is, a useful addition to the country's population. The facts show that the immigrants whom we actually get into the country—and it must be remembered that the act of emigration very generally implies a certain amount of courage and enterprise—are persons who are ambitious to make progress, and especially ambitious that their children shall advance to a higher position than they themselves have occupied."



CONGRESSMAN GOLDFOGLE,
Who supported Congressman Littauer in his endeavors.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) the attempt to restrict immigration is both "unwise and inopportune," in view of the call for laborers in the South and West. "Behind it are sinister forces of bigotry and racial hatred," continues *The Ledger*. Speaker Cannon, himself, is quoted by the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) as remarking during a discussion of the educational test, "If it had been applied to my ancestors, I should probably not be here to-day."

To the original bill Congressman Littauer, of New York, offered an amendment which received the support of his colleague, Mr. Goldfogle, and was easily passed. This amendment provided for letting down the barriers of the law to favor any immigrant "who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds."

THE FALL OF 1908.
Looking for a soft place to drop.
—Jack in the Pueblo *Star-Journal*.

TRAINER ROOSEVELT—"The only man who can beat Bryan!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

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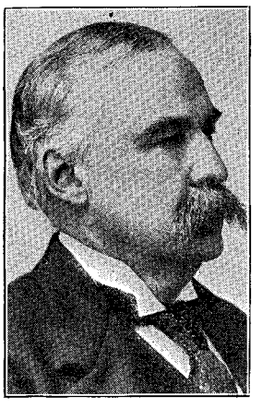
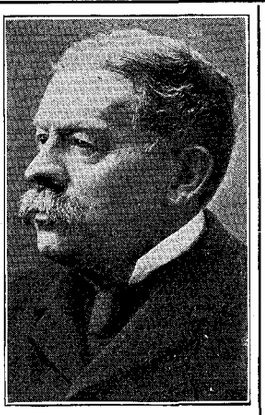
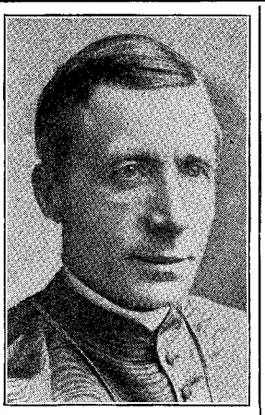


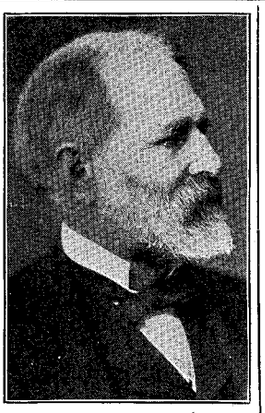
JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.



RICHARD OLNEY.



CARDINAL GIBBONS.



GEN. B. F. TRACY.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

E. E. CLARK.

GOVERNOR BROWARD.

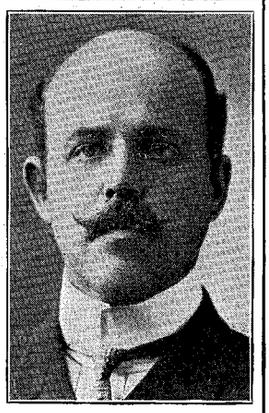
THE FIGHT FOR INSURANCE CONTROL.

THAT there is going to be a pretty stiff fight next fall for control of the Mutual and New York Life insurance companies is the prediction of practically every newspaper that comments on the formation of the new International Policy-holders' Committee. It will be "one of the most extraordinary campaigns in the history of the country," says the New York *World* in its news columns, with "the 1,100,000 policy-holders of the Mutual and New York Life insurance companies on the one side and the strongest possible group of Wall-Street interests on the other." Moreover—

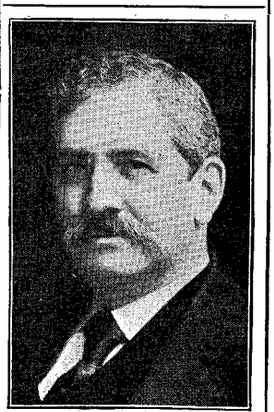
"The stake is of monumental importance, as it involves control of both the Mutual and New York Life companies, whose combined assets amount to the colossal sum of $900,000,000. Wall-Street interests have always been in complete control of the vast savings of the 1,100,000 policy-holders and have used them with a free hand in their speculative ventures, and they do not propose to surrender their grip on such a stupendous money-making power without making a fight of the first magnitude."

The Des Moines *Register and Leader* is urging the Iowa policy-holders to place their proxies in the hands of the new committee, and the Philadelphia *Record* is giving the same advice to the policy-holders in Pennsylvania. The New York *Sun*, which is popularly supposed to be friendly to the Morgan interests and the present management of the New York Life, takes an impartial attitude and advises the policy-holder to "vote according to what seems to him the preponderance of reason and the best interest of himself and the companies."

The victory in the coming fight will fall to the side that can collect the most proxies from the policy-holders, and the present managements have a great advantage in having in their possession the policy-holders' names. The new insurance laws require the companies to file two lists of the names at Albany before July 18, but the secretaries of the new committee can hardly copy the 1,100,000 names from these lists, it is thought, in time to use them

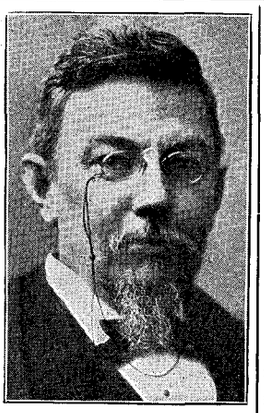


REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH



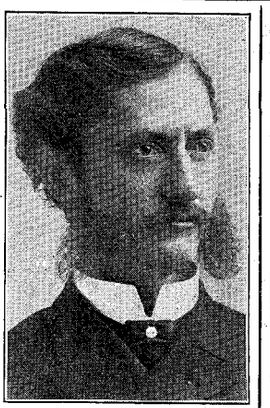
CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

GOV. J. A. JOHNSON.



GOV. S. W. PENNYPACKER.

GOV. HENRY ROBERTS.



GOV. N. C. BLANCHARD.

GOV. J. F. HANLY.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY-HOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

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in this campaign. So Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, the New York lawyer who organized the committee, asked President Orr, of the New York Life, to accommodate him with a list. This was promptly refused, and the company's counsel gave this reason for the refusal:

"To do more than comply with this law would be as unjustifiable as to fall short of fully complying with it, for the law enforces the disclosure of confidential contract relations without the consent of the policy-holders and against the will of a very large number of them, the company justifying itself because it is so nominated in the law. This ground of justification, however, would be unavailing if the company voluntarily did more than the law requires.

"These policy-holders claim, and rightly claim, that the relations between them and the company are confidential, and they demand that this confidence be respected. Some of them demand this on account of their family relations; some for financial reasons; others because of natural secretiveness, and the like. Whatever their motives, however, they are within their rights. These rights the courts recognize and respect."

Many had supposed that when Presidents McCall and McCurdy were replaced by Presidents Orr and Peabody, the managements of the New York Life and the Mutual were reformed and regenerated, but some of the most conservative papers in New York affirm the contrary. Thus the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The two companies present the appearance of mere outward change. They have chosen new presidents, men ignorant of the life-insurance business, but nevertheless willing to draw excessive salaries. There have been some changes among officers of lower rank and in the directorates, but the interests which brought the companies into discredit still dictate. Those interests can not command popular confidence, nor do they deserve it. They have had their chance, and have failed wretchedly. President Peabody, of the Mutual, is known chiefly as the man who, backed by the 'Standard Oil crowd,' tried to block a thorough investigation of the corruption in that concern. President Orr, of the New York Life, is not an insurance man; and—to speak quite frankly—he is too old and too much engrossed in other work to master the business."

And *The Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"Nothing has yet been done to give assurance of such a change in the conduct of those two companies as will attain the purpose of the new laws, and that purpose can only be accomplished by a management in harmony with it. The object of the Policy-holders' Committee is to take the management away from the forces which controlled it when the abuses grew up that the law is intended to correct. It is the evident purpose of the present management to continue itself in power by controlling the election of trustees through proxies collected by agents. . . . . .

"There would be no occasion for a contest unless there was reason for effecting a change of management."

STOP IT!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

INDIGNATION OF PATERSON, N. J.

COMMENTING upon the announcement of Paterson, N. J., that it may attempt to sue *Collier's Weekly* for libel, the Providence *Journal* concludes: "It seems to be a case of giving a dog a bad name." And the Brooklyn *Standard Union* observes: "Paterson is a pushing, prosperous city, and objects to having the finger of scorn pointed at her through no real fault of her own." The finger of scorn, in this case, consists in an article in *Collier's Weekly* for June 23, upon the subject of "Anarchists in America," signed by Broughton Brandenburg. These are the statements culled and objected to by Mayor Smith of Paterson:

"I have seen the past few months with my own eyes large gatherings in Paterson, where Czolgosz was cheered as a martyr, and certain of our living great cursed with hate and promised such a death as came to President McKinley. The situation is so bad that the Secret Service has emphasized its advice to President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, and other prominent men to make no stated tours that would take them through Paterson, N. J."

In protesting against these remarks the Mayor rebukes *Collier's Weekly* as follows:

"You must certainly be aware of the irreparable harm which comes to any community through the publication of statements like those quoted above. Paterson has suffered much from the venom which has inspired false and malicious stories of this kind in sensational New York newspapers which make no effort to ascertain the truth. The reputation of a great city has been blasted, but the evil results which have followed these attacks are minimized by comparison with the harm wrought by their appearance in a reputable publication. When *Collier's Weekly* publishes stories of this kind they are believed and great injustice is done to Paterson.

"I want to assure you that there is no warrant in fact for the publication of the statements quoted above. Paterson does not deserve the stigma of anarchy which has been created by the imaginative work of the newspaper and magazine writers. There are no organized groups of Anarchists in our city, they do not hold public meetings to utter threats and glorify assassins, and there is no city where President Roosevelt could visit with greater safety."

According to newspaper reports, counsel for Paterson already has the matter in hand with a view to bringing an action for libel against *Collier's Weekly*. "If nothing else comes of this unique proposition," observes the Baltimore *American*, "it has served to call attention to the somewhat unfair treatment of residents of Paterson, who, in the main, are just as worthy of respect as the residents of any other city in the United States."

Many papers, however, are neither so grave nor so friendly as the foregoing. How, asks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, can they know there are no Anarchists in a population of 100,000? "Suppose they should bring a libel suit and the defendant should be mean enough to prove that he knew of the Anarchists there? That would hardly conduce to the wiping out of the imputation," adds *The Dispatch*. The New York *Times*, in looking at the merits of the case, dismisses the ground of "breach of the peace" as absurd, and goes on:

"In the second place, it tends to inflict loss and damage on the libeled person or corporation. This latter ground must be made good by evidence. It would be necessary for Paterson to prove, in order to recover, that out of the millions of persons who have notoriously not moved to Paterson, nor yet invested money in the industries thereof, some have been actuated to their inaction by

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the libelous articles setting forth that Paterson was the home and nursery of Anarchism. That would evidently be difficult. One is reminded of the enthusiastic boomer of another Jersey suburb who jactitated, 'We have no mosquitos in Hackensack,' and was answered, 'No, but you have Hackensack.' Query, would an action for libel on the part of Hackensack have lain against the maker of that unfeeling answer? Upon the answer to this question seems to depend the answer of the City Counsel of Paterson to the inquiry of its Board of Aldermen."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* can not recall that any action of this character "has ever been successfully maintained in this country," and adds: "Private corporations may be libeled, but a verdict in a libel suit brought by a municipal corporation would be a novelty." And the Rochester *Post-Express* makes this suggestion:

"Paterson may not be so black as it is painted, but it is the fault of the authorities themselves that the city's reputation has suffered. They have been lax enough to allow blatant Anarchists to hold inflammatory meetings, and their indifferent attitude in the silk-mill riots was disgraceful. Before seeking relief in the courts the citizens of Paterson should investigate the officials who are responsible for the conduct of the city."

MORALIZING ON THE THAW-WHITE TRAGEDY.

THE writers of the daily press are not slow to point the moral of the Thaw-White tragedy in New York city last week, in which a young man whose main occupation was the spending of $70,000 a year shot and killed one of America's foremost architects, whose pursuit of the good, the true, and the beautiful seemed to be directed largely to the last of those three qualities. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of Mr. Rockefeller's home church in Cleveland, thinks that "if there was a little more shooting in cases like that," men of the White stamp would limit their pursuit of the beautiful to more legitimate fields; but most of the newspapers turn their attention to the young man who took such summary revenge. Thus the Pittsburg *Leader*, published in the young man's own city, declares:

"Standing out in boldest lines in the popular aspect of the crime is the money-madness of it. Thaw, in jail to-day with the blood of White upon his hands, is the victim of too much money.

"He has more than is good for him and more than he is entitled to. He never earned a cent in his life and never did anything useful for which he could claim the slightest reward.

"The money that was poured into his lap was to him merely the means for the pursuit of guilty pleasure. He is reaping as he sowed. He can not escape the penalty of sin any more than could the man whose life he took. In fact he has begun to pay it now.

"He has reached the turning of the primrose path, and the brand of Cain is on his brow."

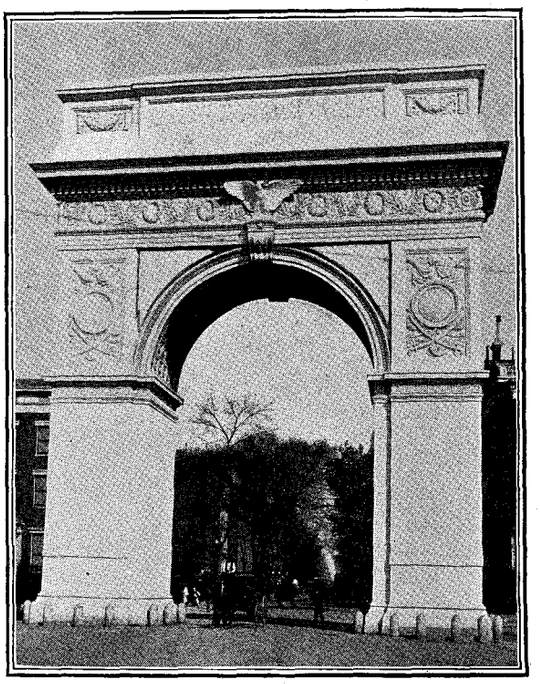
Moralists, since the days of Solomon, the Brooklyn *Citizen* points out, have been endeavoring to persuade young men of the Thaw type to lead decent lives, and they are likely to continue to do so, all because the laws of the United States are not "properly enforced." The Detroit *Journal* agrees with the Pittsburg *Leader* that money is the root of the evil—"money, left to a family that is wholly without the balance, the taste, the refinement to derive from money its highest economic value and greatest return to themselves." An editorial in the New York *Times* virtually sums up all the moralizing of the press. It reads:

"If the dead man could speak, what advice would he give? Could any clergyman preach such a sermon as he might, and as in fact he lying speechless does preach? Even if he had lived and would have spoken frankly, would not his testimony, man of high intelligence and of genius that he was, have been of moments of weariness with himself or hopeless and complete self-disgust?

"While the man would testify along such lines, what would the woman say? Whatever her acts and her responsibility, if she were to speak frankly, would she counsel her sisters to imitate her example if they would be happy? In remote villages many simple girls might imitate her career, and some even may be thinking of something so mad. The advice of mothers and clergymen would be weak beside the inevitable aversion from the emptiness and bitterness of it all, with or without the sequel, which is not always experienced.

"And what does he think, whose worst fate is yet to come? Does he at the moment enjoy his limelight? Does he justify to himself his false standards of honor, his cheap rascality, his idleness, his moral, social, and economic worthlessness, his weak surrender to forces and temptations which stronger men conquer? In his haunts, whether gaudy or shabby, are there those who admire anything about him or who envy now where they envied but the other day?"

Such a life as Harry Thaw's, thinks the Washington *Star*, "is an utter waste, whether it ends on the gallows, in an insane asylum, the grave of a suicide, or the chance bed of a lodging-house for tramps." *The Star* continues:



THE WASHINGTON ARCH,
One of Stanford White's architectural triumphs.

"It might have been a useful life, contributing to the pleasure and happiness of the world, making other lives easier and brighter. Suppose Harry Thaw, taking advantage of his father's great fortune, had gone to work to put it to good uses. Suppose, after proving himself worthy, he had devoted his surplus to the erection of model tenements in the crowded cities, or the establishment of hospitals, or the creation of business enterprises giving clean, wholesome, well-paid employment to thousands of men and women. He would then have been worth while. He might have been wild enough in youth to earn only contempt or pity, and yet have rehabilitated himself by later decency and usefulness. The money he has squandered on wine and women during a dozen years would probably suffice to endow a home for incurables in his native city that would stand as a permanent monument to his name."

So far as concerns "the nether yet known depths in the life of great cities," revealed by the tragedy, the Philadelphia *Press* believes that proper enforcement of existing laws "would at least make it impossible for murder to be the only key strong enough to unmask evil life."

The Pittsburg *Gazette Times* can not but deplore "the taint" that the occurrence "puts upon innocent relatives of Thaw and White." A dozen or more families, thinks *The Gazette Times*, "are thus plunged into the most painful and humiliating form of distress for a crime in which they had no responsibility, growing

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BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

out of moral lapses and degrading indulgences which they had not countenanced." The paper quoted suggests that the friends and neighbors of these innocent people "have it within their power to greatly comfort them in a thousand unobtrusive ways."

JAIL FOR ICE-TRUST MAGNATES.

THAT the ice-dealers of Toledo who combined to increase prices should be sentenced to spend the hot days of summer in the sultry air of the workhouse seems to strike most of the American press as being just about right, and many of them intimate that they would like to see the icemen of their own respective cities similarly situated. Particularly in Philadelphia, where steps are now being taken by District Attorney Bell to indict ice-dealers, is this example of Toledo emphasized. "It is a sound one to follow with the combination to increase the price of ice here," thinks the Philadelphia *Press;* and *The Ledger* of the same city, while it withholds its accusations until combination is proven in the courts, says of the companies in question that "if they have conspired to rob the public in the sale of one of the necessities of life, the example set by the court at Toledo is none too drastic."

This judgment of the Toledo magistrate, Judge Kinkade, sentences the managers of five companies to pay a fine of $5,000 each and to serve one year in the workhouse. The Toledo *Times* says of this sentence and the judge's further remarks:

"He intimated that if the trust members made restitution to the people they had conspired to gouge, the Court would then entertain a request for modification of sentence. And that intimation, taken in connection with the maximum penalty under the law, makes Judge Kinkade's sentence, in our estimation anyhow, a remarkably good one.

"It means simply this: That if the ice barons make restitution to the people of Toledo there is a chance for modification of their punishment; whereas, if they go ahead with trust prices, there is no way for them to escape that year in the workhouse in addition to the fine of $5,000."

The Detroit *Free Press* voices very cleverly the exultation of the press in this manner:

"If a commercial combine operates successfully in restraint of trade, a combination of jail and fine should operate no less successfully in restraint of lawless monopoly. . . . . .

"Of investigations we have had plenty, but the true bill, the conviction, and the final 'jugging' are sufficiently new to amount to a sensation."

"There need be no sympathy wasted upon the men thus punished," says *The Ohio State Journal*, "for the law is plain, and it is their duty to obey it." And that little sympathy is wasted in this manner the almost universal gratification of the press would show.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ONE shake of nature makes the whole world chip in.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

OF course if "The Jungle" is dramatized Mr. Bostock will be stage manager.—*New York Evening Mail.*

ADDICKS threatens to try again next year. Better save both his money and his gas.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IF you are looking for news of the Bryan movement you will not find it in the Hearst papers.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

YOUNG men in Chicago insist that they can marry on $10 a week. Depends upon how much the girl is earning.—*Washington Post.*

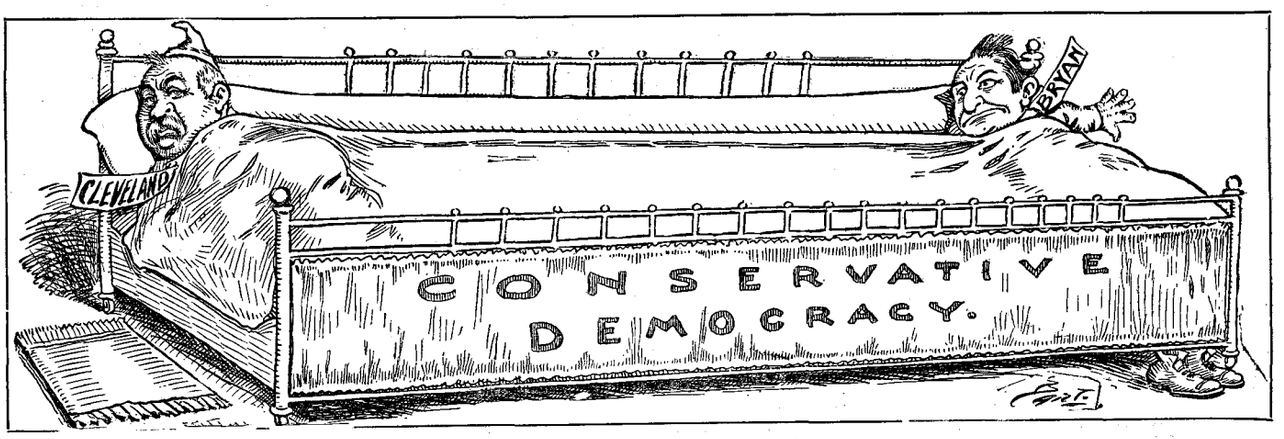
IT is rather surprising that none of the correspondence schools have undertaken to teach canal digging by mail.—*Washington Post.*

MR. BRYAN is to pay a visit to the arctic regions. Maybe he looks on it as good training for the coming campaign.—*Baltimore American.*

AFTER coming home to vote Mr. Bryan is going on a trip to Australia. He may have noticed how nicely his boom flourishes when he is away.—*Chicago News.*

THE Longworths' visit to England was not marred by a single unpleasant incident and Alfred Austin kindly refrained from perpetrating a poem on them.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

PERHAPS the most reassuring label that the Chicago packers could place upon their canned goods would contain this statement: "Packed since June 4, 1906."—*Providence Journal.*



"POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS"—BUT—
Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

STANFORD WHITE, ARCHITECT AND ARTIST.

"HE was really a great painter in water-colors," asserts a brother-architect of Stanford White, whose tragic death occurred last week at the Madison Square roof-garden, in the famous building which he himself designed. The same critic goes so far as to claim that if some of White's pictures were hung among the Turners in the National Gallery in London "it would be impossible, later on, to tell which was Turner and which was White." While this verdict may not be very authoritative, it is interesting to find it to some extent indorsed by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, who declares that Mr. White "was, as a matter of fact, artist rather than architect." Yet as an architect he leaves behind him such monuments as Madison Square Garden—where he was killed—Sherry's, the Stuyvesant Fish house at Seventy-eighth Street, the Detroit State Savings Bank, the University of Virginia buildings, and the buildings of the New York University. All these buildings, says the writer in *The Post*, reveal the fact that Mr. White's claim to recognition as an architect was based entirely on work of a highly decorative style. The architect quoted at the beginning of this article goes on to say:

STANFORD WHITE.

"An achievement that would be prodigious for a smaller man is confessedly inadequate for him. His colleagues explain that he was in a sense misplaced, being by temperament and gift rather a painter and decorator than an architect."

"When you seek to ascertain which of the works that bear the name of the firm [McKim, Mead & White] on the plates should be credited to Stanford White and which to his partners, you have only to bear in mind this fact. Ask yourself, 'Would this building make a subject for a painting?' And if the answer is in the affirmative, you may credit that building to White.

"Of course, the work of a firm of architects must, of necessity, be composite. All of the partners contribute something, if only a few suggestions, but it is not difficult for those who know the style of the principal architect to tell whose influence has been predominant in any building. So, when those of us who are architects have seen plans reproduced in newspapers and periodicals and labeled 'Stanford White, Architect,' we have smiled, for we knew at a glance that either Mr. McKim or Mr. Mead must have been responsible for nearly every detail of the work. . . . . .

"It has been stated, and I see the statement reiterated to-day, that Stanford White designed the Villard house, now the New York residence of Whitelaw Reid. This is a ridiculous misstatement; Mr. White had practically nothing to do with the plans.

"But Madison Square Garden, the building that shows the artist reveling in the construction of the house beautiful of pleasure and gaiety—that is Stanford White, typically Stanford White, and creditably Stanford White.

"Again, anything purely decorative, such as the bases of St. Gaudens's work, and, more especially, the base of the Farragut statue, must be credited to Mr. White, and so must the work on the battle monument at West Point."

"In actual creative quality," according to the same paper, "probably only Richardson, among American architects, was his equal."

MARK TWAIN'S TRIBUTE TO HOWELLS.

IN the sustained exhibition of certain great qualities, asserts Mark Twain, William Dean Howells "is, in my belief, without his peer in the English-writing world." These qualities are "clearness, compression, verbal exactness, and unforced and seemingly unconscious felicity of phrasing." There are others, Mr. Clemens admits, who exhibit those great qualities as greatly as does Mr. Howells; but they do so "only by intervaled distributions of rich moonlight, with stretches of veiled and dimmer landscape between; whereas Howells's moon sails cloudless skies all night and all the nights." In the pursuit of "that elusive and shifty grain of gold, the *right word*," he is described as "quicksilver raiding down a riffle," while others are "miners working with the gold-pan." In Mr. Howells's humor and in his "stage directions" his critic finds yet other grounds for high praise. "His is a humor" (we read in *Harper's Magazine* for July) "which flows softly all around about and over and through the mesh of the page, pervasive, refreshing, health-giving, and makes no more show and no more noise than does the circulation of the blood." His "stage directions," moreover, "are done with a competent and discriminating art, and are faithful to the requirements of a stage direction's proper and lawful office, which is to inform." This praise acquires a greater value when we read what the writer, slipping into his familiar vein, says about the faults of other authors in their handling of this device. Thus:

"Some authors overdo the stage directions; they elaborate them quite beyond necessity; they spend so much time and take up so much room in telling us how a person said a thing and how he looked and acted when he said it that we get tired and vexed and wish he had not said it at all. Other authors' directions are brief enough, but it is seldom that the brevity contains either wit or information. Writers of this school go in rags, in the matter of stage directions; the majority of them have nothing in stock but a cigar, a laugh, a blush, and a bursting into tears. In their poverty they work these sorry things to a bone. They say:

"'. . . replied Alfred, flipping the ash from his cigar.' (This explains nothing; it only wastes space.)

"'. . . responded Richard, with a laugh.' (There was nothing to laugh about; there never is.)

"'. . . murmured Gladys, blushing.' This poor old shop-worn blush is a tiresome thing. We get so we would rather Gladys would fall out of the book altogether and break her neck than do it again. She is always doing it, and usually irrelevantly. Whenever it is her turn to murmur, she hangs out her blush; it is the only thing she's got. In a little while we hate her, just as we do Richard.

"'. . . repeated Evelyn, bursting into tears.' This kind keep a book damp all the time. They can't say a thing without crying. They cry so much about nothing that by and by when they have something to cry *about* they have gone dry; they sob, and fetch nothing; we are not moved. We are only glad.

"They gravel me, these stale and overworked stage directions, these carbon films that got burnt out long ago and can not now carry any faintest thread of light. It would be well if they could

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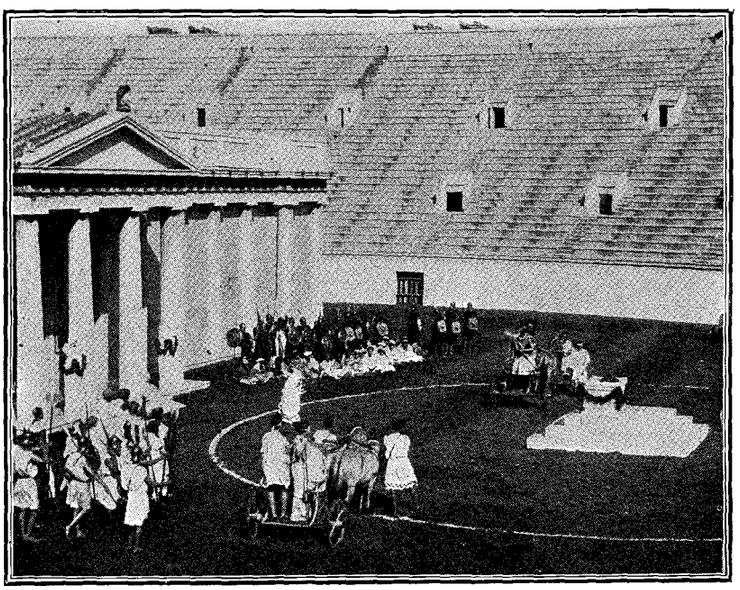
be relieved from duty and flung out in the literary back yard to rot and disappear along with the discarded and forgotten 'steeds' and 'halidomes' and similar stage properties once so dear to our grandfathers."

Returning to the subject of the *right word*, we read:

"Whenever we come upon one of those intensely right words in a book or a newspaper the resulting effect is physical as well as spiritual, and electrically prompt; it tingles exquisitely around through the walls of the mouth and tastes as tart and crisp and good as the autumn-butter that creams the sumac-berry. One has no time to examine the word and vote upon its rank and standing, the automatic recognition of its supremacy is so immediate. There is a plenty of acceptable literature which deals largely in approximations, but it may be likened to a fine landscape seen through the rain; the right word would dismiss the rain, then you would see it better. It doesn't rain when Howells is at work."

To take apart the materials of one of Mr. Howells's paragraphs and then to put them together again in one's own way, Mark Twain suggests, is like the difficulty of the man whose trunk has been packed by his wife: he can get the things out, but he can't ever get them back again. As an example he quotes the passage in which Howells speaks of Machiavelli as "an idealist immersed in realities, who involuntarily transmutes the events under his eye into something like the visionary issues of revery"; and he adds: "With a hundred words to do it with, the literary artizan could catch that airy thought and tie it down and reduce it to a concrete condition, visible, substantial, understandable, and all right, like a cabbage; but the artist does it with twenty, and the result is a flower."



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HARVARD STUDENTS PRESENTING THE "AGAMEMNON" OF ÆSCHYLUS.

The scene represents the return of Agamemnon after the capture of Troy. The captive Cassandra is in the near chariot.

We are assured, moreover, that Mr. Howells's pictures "are not mere stiff, hard, accurate photographs"; but are, rather, "photographs with feeling in them, and sentiment, photographs taken in a dream, one might say." In proof we are asked to read, among other passages, this from "The Undiscovered Country":

"What a queer, melancholy house, what a queer, melancholy street! I don't think I was ever in a street before where quite so many professional ladies, with English surnames, preferred Madam to Mrs. on their door-plates. And the poor old place has such a desperately conscious air of going to the deuce. Every house seems to wince as you go by, and button itself up to the chin for fear you should find out it had no shirt on—so to speak. I don't know what's the reason, but these material tokens of a social decay afflict me terribly; a tipsy woman isn't dreadfuller than a haggard old house, that's once been a home, in a street like this."

Humor and the Woman Novelist.—"Merrie England" is not so merry now, since the woman novelist has gained possession of the field, laments a writer in *The Book Monthly* (London). In spite of Mr. Barrie and Mr. Jacobs, this writer asserts, his countrymen are losing their spirit of humor. The strenuous life, the sex novel, and the woman novelist, he tells us, do not nurture humor. Of the last-mentioned of this trio of factors he says:

"Woman is a wit, and can sparkle brilliantly; is ironical, and capable of being funnily cruel; but in England, at all events, there is no feminine humorist. Woman's serious influence has seemingly affected her brother artists. Consequently, the small proportion of humorists yet existent in the crowd of novelists is made still smaller."

To make still more evident the gloom of the situation he harks back to the golden past. We read: "In comparison of humor, I ask, where is the successor of Thackeray, of Dickens, of Douglas Jerrold, of Thomas Hood, of Sydney Smith, of Theodore Hook, of Charles Lever, of Samuel Lover?"

THE GREEK PLAY AT HARVARD.

A QUARTER of a century ago Harvard made its first venture in Greek drama—the first, in fact, to be made in this country—with a presentation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles in Sanders Theater. This event, which differed from the recent performance of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus by students of the same university inasmuch as it made no attempt to reproduce the exact conditions of the Greek theater, aroused widespread interest both in this country and in Europe. The later performance, which took place under the open sky, has an added interest from the fact that "every effort was made to have the stage, scenery, costumes, and all other accessories exact reproductions of what the Greek spectators saw when the 'Agamemnon' was first produced, nearly 2,400 years ago." It is interesting to note that almost at the same time that Harvard was presenting Æschylus in the original Greek a London theater was presenting an English version of the "Electra" of Euripides as a regular dramatic venture in frank competition with the work of modern dramatists. Harvard's second experiment in Greek drama is proclaimed a notable success, in spite of unpropitious skies which decreed that the Greek theater should drip with New England rain. The play took place in the stadium on Soldiers' Field, famous as the scene of football and other athletic contests. A writer in the New York *Sun* explains that the size of the stadium presented serious difficulties, necessitating the exaggeration of all the scenic effects. "The theater of Dionysus at Athens, where the 'Agamemnon' was first produced, was only eighty feet wide, whereas the stadium is two hundred and forty feet wide." The fact that the play held the attention of a fairly large audience for two hours in a slow constant rain, says a writer in *The Evening Post*, "was sufficient proof of the permanent dramatic force of Æschylus's work." He adds:

"The whole play had an interest beyond its historical curiosity. Its scenic magnificence and its emotional appeal are capable of holding an audience to-day, altho we can not, of course, flatter ourselves that the effect was in any way commensurable with that on an ancient audience of Athens. . . . As a bit of archeological reconstruction and as a brilliant spectacle, the undertaking was thoroughly successful. The new theory of Dörpfeld as to the

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stage had been adopted by the committee after some hesitation, but proved itself indubitably right. According to this theory, the old notion of a high, narrow stage, on which the actors performed while the chorus moved on a lower level, was abandoned. As arranged at the stadium, actors and chorus were on the same plane and could mingle freely together, altho during most of the time the actors stood at the main entrance of the palace, or *Skenê*, which was floored and slightly raised. . . . . .

"The scene on the stage (if the acting-arena may be so called) was imposing and beautiful, and the color scheme particularly, the work of Joseph Lindon Smith, would have been, under a clear sky, rich and harmonious. There was an obvious intention to combat the notion that Greek life was colorless and statuesque."

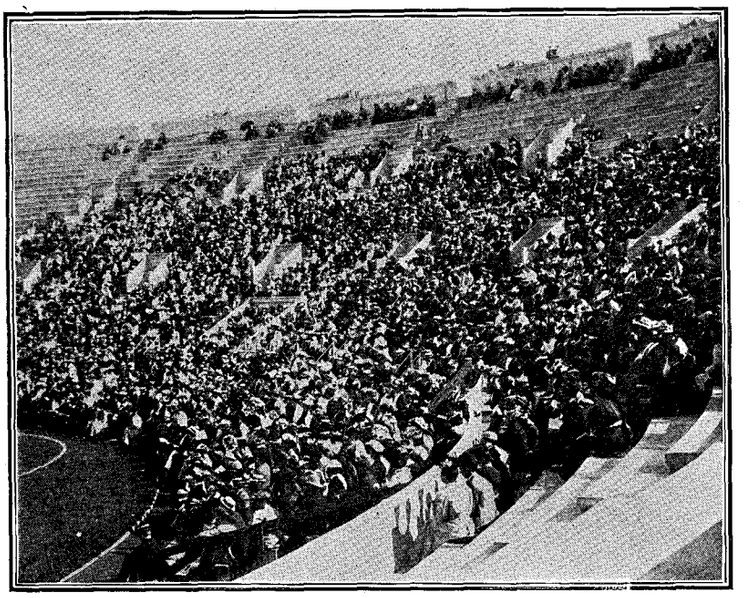
The weakest feature, according to this critic, was the chorus, which he thinks is "too far from the conventions of our stage to exert any immediate appeal upon us." We read:

"Certainly, the weakest feature, as might be expected, was the chorus. Specially the long chants which come first were disappointing, and might have been considerably cut without loss to the audience. They were gracefully done, but missed the tragic *æstrus*. In such passages as this, which gives the keynote of Æschylus's moral scheme,

> . . . Zeus, who set mortals on the road to wisdom by enacting as a fixed law that knowledge cometh by suffering. And o'er the heart in sleep trickle drops of torturing recollection of wo, and thus does discretion come to men even against their will. And this is surely a boon of the gods, who sit in might upon their awful thrones—

here one missed the lift and exaltation which ought to have come with the volume of sound and with the rhythmic motion of the chorus.

"And, again, in passages where the foreboding of evil is expressed with an intensity that only Æschylus could put into words, the lines came to the hearer without any thrill of restrained emotion. For the most part, this failure was not due to any lack of care in drilling the *choreutæ* or in their execution, but to the conventional nature of the chorus itself, which even in the later years of Æschylus's own life was beginning to lose its meaning, and which to-day, under the best of circumstances, impresses one as factitious."



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PART OF THE AUDIENCE AT THE GREEK PLAY.

On the occasion of a Yale and Harvard football game these seats are sometimes packed with a crowd of between thirty and forty thousand.

Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"It is so great a service to literature and art, and one performed in so noble and pious a spirit, this attempt to reproduce in as full realistic detail as possible one of the greatest Greek tragedies, that it seems ungracious to criticize, and yet it occurs to us . . . that it would be a still greater service to art, and still greater honor to the first of immortal dramatists, were a play for such a revival as this to be presented in the vernacular. To be sure, a libretto is furnished the audience, with the translation and text on alternate pages, so that a pretty close run can be kept of the speeches, by jumping the eyes from one page to another and upon the scene.

"But how much stronger would be the appeal to mind and heart were it made directly, as the author intended, through the voice of the actors themselves."

The French, by their early adoption of the Greek tragedy as their model, *The Transcript* goes on to say, have built up a classic drama which has familiarized us, to some extent, with the spirit and grandeur of the Greek dramatists, and with their use of "the dread march of fate, of the doom long impending, of the appalling catastrophe in which all culminates." But the critic of *The Evening Post* saw in the whole presentation "an object-lesson in the difference between the tragic realism of the Greek stage and the exaggerated conventionalism of the neo-classic."

IBSEN'S INSPIRATION TO THE MUSICAL WORLD.

AMONG all the angles of approach from which Ibsen has been discussed in the flood of printed comment following his death, perhaps the most unexpected is that of Mr. Paul Riesenfeld. Writing in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung*, Mr. Riesenfeld discusses the musical influence of Norway's great dramatist. Ibsen, he states, "stands closely connected with Wagner by his strong inclination toward an unperverted Germanism, by his effective use of Northern legendary lore, and by the national range of his ideas;" but "differs from him in his unorthodox treatment of social questions, and in his ennobling and individual views of life in general." But both these tendencies, the writer claims, "bring him closely in touch with the trend of modern German music." To quote further:

"Ibsen goes hand in hand with Wagner in discovering and shaping symbols. He is the poet of the 'marvelous,' one of the greatest allegorists, and for this reason a part of his works lend themselves admirably to transfiguration into the tone art.

"The fantastic, the mythical, the mystical, the allegorical, and the symbolical find in no other art so faithful a helper as in that of music. 'Peer Gynt' through Grieg's suite of the same name, 'Das Fesh auf Solhaug,' through Hans Pfitzner's incidental music and Stenhammar's opera, have become permanent possessions in musical literature. There are still others of the Ibsen works which rightfully belong to the tone world. And his poems, Ibsen's two little known poems! Where is the Hugo Wolf who will give the world a 'Norwegian Song Book'? The grandiose double drama 'Kaiser und Galilaea,' with its nobly dramatic development, is only waiting for a worthy composer. I should like to hear it done by the creator of 'Salome.' Weingartner, the poet composer of 'Sakuntala' and 'Oresteia,' or other German musicians who have proven themselves worthy of translating dramatic material into the language of music, should become the executors of Ibsen's testament.

"'Brand,' the Northern 'Faust,' offers as rich a field for the tone poet as does the German 'Faust.' But above all, the Scandinavian composers must show more clearly than heretofore that the work of their great countryman has been to them a direct musical inspiration. The significance of Ibsen for modern music is not inconsiderable, in so far that he has turned the attention of all cultured peoples upon his remote Northern home; has given his countrymen independence; revealed to them their artistic powers, and has thus been the indirect cause of the very marked advancement in the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish tone art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THACKERAY'S HATRED OF EXCELLENCE.

OF all the novelists whose minds have influenced others, asserts Mr. Walter Frewen Lord, the greatest was William Makepeace Thackeray; not William Shakespeare himself, he adds, knew human nature better. This praise heightens the effect of the indictment by which it is followed. Mr. Thackeray, says the writer (in "The Mirror of the Century," a new book of criticisms), "hated excellence"; he was a "doughty apostle" of a "mean gospel"—the gospel of mediocrity. "After Shakespeare one is glad to be alive; after Thackeray," we are assured, "one is horribly ashamed of oneself." Mr. Ruskin's famous "Poison!" according to Mr. Lord, not unfairly sums up this great nineteenth-century novelist. Even "the lapse of the great middle class of England from political authority to contented insignificance," is traceable, Mr. Lord suggests, to Mr. Thackeray's writings. Who, he asks, could attempt anything great when Thackeray says, "Forbear! or be ridiculous." The "jealous dulness" of our age, he believes, "draws, and not remotely, its inspiration from William Makepeace Thackeray." In support of his contention Mr. Lord calls to witness Thackeray's creations in all the great walks of life—in the church, in war, in commerce, and in diplomacy—and declares that Thackeray had nothing but abuse and sneers for those successful in these walks, since he loved to portray only "the ludicrous and the discreditable" in them. What remain of positive gospel in this novelist of the nineteenth century, concludes this relentless critic, are "mediocre ways of life, mediocre thoughts, mediocre inclinations (miscalled passions), mediocre achievements—these if not positively enjoined, as they sometimes are, are in effect all that is left to one who takes Mr. Thackeray for his guide." Continuing his analysis Mr. Lord says:

"'Would you be great?' says one of Mr. Disraeli's characters, obviously speaking Mr. Disraeli's own mind; 'would you be great? Nurture your mind upon great thoughts.' Not only is there no such noble incentive to effort discoverable in Mr. Thackeray's works, but greatness does not exist there, except that Mr. Thackeray may fling vitriol at distinction, at success, or at grandeur.

"All this time we must remember that we are speaking of a consummate artist, a conspicuous social figure, a distinguished man of the world. We can not advance the author's ignorance or inexperience or carelessness as counter-considerations when a given effect appears regrettable, or even of evil example. He knew many, if not all, social strata; he saw everything; his powers of narrative and exposition were unrivaled; yet one can not rise from the study of his works without a sense of gasping depression. The man is so great and convincing, his atmosphere so captivating, that one reads and rereads, is fascinated, and does not stop to examine or criticize. As Mr. Thackeray says, so must it be. There are surely very few young readers who can be proof against such an influence. . . . Schopenhauer, too, wielded an admirable prose style, and he taught pernicious nonsense with so grave a face and in so convincing a manner that he wrought inconceivable mischief. Mr. Thackeray, the apostle of mediocrity, did not in so many words enjoin middling ways of life and thought. He adopted a far more dexterous and telling plan of campaign. He carried the war into the enemies' country, pursued excellence, fastened on it, flung vitriol in its face, and trampled it under foot. He has been widely and attentively read and timidly criticized—as might well be expected in the case of so mighty an opponent. Mr. Disraeli (by way of contrast) loved the large, full life, whether as a living companion or as a subject for romance. The middle classes did not interest him, a singular reflection when we remember that the whole of his parliamentary career was spent in the days when no man could hope for success who did not appeal successfully to middle-class ideas and (perhaps) prejudices. The strong successful character attracted him. He loved to portray men who followed full and vigorous and varied careers. Mr. Thackeray hardly ever draws a successful character without bespattering it with abuse or derision."

Thackeray's injustice to the upper classes, the writer maintains, is particularly noticeable. We read:

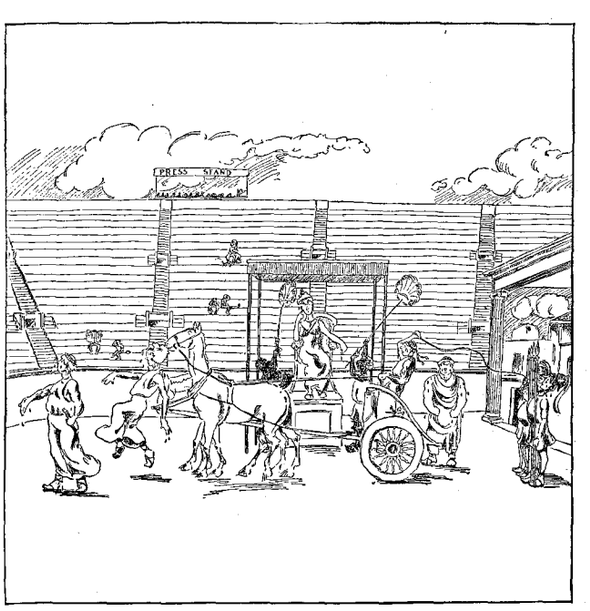
"Mr. Thackeray saw nothing but the courtyard, the liveries, the little side-door, and the supper-room. Or, rather, he chose to record nothing but these things; for he must have seen everything. The result is that if we examine the position of the nobility of England in the nineteenth century, as set forth in Mr. Thackeray's novels, we shall find that the picture has very little relation to the facts. The peerage would appear to have consisted entirely of fops and rakes. No doubt there were fops and rakes in its ranks, as there were in every other class in the community—just so many (in proportion) and probably no more—but the fops and rakes, by judiciously employing their considerable leisure and resources, retransferred to themselves the power of which they were deprived in 1832. This is a political movement of very great importance; a movement perfectly unintelligible if Mr. Thackeray's work is to be taken as representative. It is no more possible to imagine Kews and Dorkings and Highgates effecting a revolution than it is to imagine Binnies and Sedleys governing India, or to imagine a great nation committing its spiritual interests to Charles Honeyman and the Bishop of Bullocksmithy."

It was not because Lord Steyne was wicked, says Mr. Lord, but because he was a marquis, that Mr. Thackeray denounced him. "Exalted rank, like high character and lofty aims and noble achievements, must all be attacked and denounced, and until life is reduced to a desert of colorless drudges Mr. Thackeray will continue to disapprove." Mr. Lord allows the exception in Colonel Newcome. "In this case Mr. Thackeray has himself produced an excellent type. He has created an immortal character, and endowed him with all manly virtues. Furious at the sight of excellence, even when it is his own handiwork, he must needs bespatter it with ridicule—make his creation a goose when he marries and a perfect idiot in business."

LITERARY NOTES.

A DESPATCH from London states that a proposal to put Greek among the optional subjects for students taking a degree at Cambridge University was defeated by a vote of 747 to 241.

WHILE the papers, the librarians, and the German police are decrying the American "dime novel," Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the eminent psychologist, has a word to say in its defense. His position is in part indorsed by *The World's Work*, which remarks: "The heroes worked hard. They played fair. They were alert. They had both daring and imagination. And the good hero always triumphed. The villain was shot. The best of these yellow-backs were not immoral nor soft. Perhaps the worst that can be said of them was that they were silly. . . . But in the changing fashions another form of literature has come that is worse than the dime novels ever were; and its victims are women. If a thrilling story of frontier life made a cowboy of a lad now and then, the 'society novel' probably plays worse havoc with the women who loaf in Florida in winter and at Atlantic City in summer and with girls who regard the life of the loafers as the ideal life. For these silly stories are soft, and, if we must have either, blood-and-thunder is better than softness."



"THE HARVARD LAMPOON'S" IMPRESSION OF THE GREEK PLAY.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE POISON OF FATIGUE.

THAT a tired man is really poisoned by the accumulated waste products of his own muscular activity is a theory that is now familiar and has been widely accepted by physiologists. Much of the recent progress in explaining this condition is due to a German investigator, Weichardt, who maintains that the product responsible for the trouble is a definite toxin akin, for example, to that which produces diphtheria. If this is so, there must be a corresponding antitoxin that will counteract its effects, and it should also be possible to become immune to it. In fact, this is exactly the condition of an athlete in "training," in Weichardt's view. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, June 2):

"Among the most puzzling problems with which physiology has had to deal has been the question of muscle fatigue. It has long been assumed that during this process of diminishing irritability which we know as fatigue, substances are produced which exerted a poisonous influence upon the muscle tissue. This opinion is based upon the facts that a tired muscle can be restored almost completely by being flushed out, through its own vessels, with salt solution; and that fatigue can be rapidly produced in a normal muscle by injection into it of the extractives obtained from muscles already fatigued. Exactly what these toxic substances were was not known, but it was supposed that they were definite products of metabolism; and sarcolactic acid, creatin, creatinin, with various other proteid derivatives, have been held responsible.

"This was, crudely stated, the position taken by physiologists until 1904, when Weichardt came forward with a startling hypothesis. He stated that he believed fatigue to be due to a definite toxin, analogous entirely to the toxins of tetanus and diphtheria, or to poisons of the ricin and abrin type, and against which a specific antitoxin could be produced. To him the previously accepted views did not seem satisfactorily to explain the phenomena observed during the 'training' of athletes or of soldiers, in which prolonged and disciplined exercise makes it possible for individuals to support easily an amount of work which would prove exhausting or even fatal to the untrained. Increased work, under any circumstances, means increased metabolism, and a consequently more rapid accumulation of its products. It is therefore entirely reasonable on these grounds to doubt the existing opinion on the subject. Weichardt believed that the explanation of these phenomena of 'training' must lie in the possession by the athlete of a specific 'antibody' which neutralizes the 'fatigue toxin' as soon as it is formed."

With this idea before him, Weichardt experimented with the muscle-juice of guinea-pigs fatigued by forcing them to pull against resistance, and he found that, after the waste products previously held responsible for fatigue had been removed, the residue followed, in most respects, the laws governing other toxins. Says the writer:

"By its injection into animals, Weichardt could produce, by small doses, rapid fatigue; by large doses, death, accompanied by all the symptoms observed in the original animals during the process of mechanical tiring. The temperature in both cases acted identically; at first rising, then rapidly falling, and continuing to do so until death. The substance was very sensitive to heat, its toxicity being destroyed by an exposure to 56° C., and in solution it became ineffectual after only a few hours' standing, unless kept at extremely low temperatures. Finally, it was possible, by the treatment of horses with this material, to produce an antibody in the serum of these animals which neutralized the action of the toxin. . . . . .

"Weichardt has gone further in his work to determine the more intimate nature of the toxin, a question which can not well be followed here. . . . A direct result of his observations upon animals undergoing extreme fatigue, the influence upon the temperature, might already be put to practical use, in that an individual undergoing the physical strain of an athletic contest or a forced march would seem to have entered into a period of danger as soon as his temperature had begun to sink below normal.

"The new paths of theory as to the etiology of many clinical conditions marked by great physical depression, and the therapeutic conclusions to be deduced therefrom, tempting as they are, can not be entered upon until there has been further confirmation of the attractive theory of the 'fatigue toxin.'"

GREAT MINDS AND MADNESS.

THESE two are declared by the poet to be "near allied," but the question can scarcely be said to have been definitely settled. In a brief article in *Cosmos* (Paris) a contributor to that magazine gives his opinion that the frequent occurrence of genius and abnormality in the same person does not show that one is the cause of the other. It certainly proves, however, that a man who is almost a lunatic may be at the same time of unusual mental development. Says the writer:

"Unless he has completely lost his wits, every man is directed and determined in his acts by motives. With some, the fear of the police, with others, a high ideal of duty, are powerful motives that prevent their doing certain anti-social acts.

"In the theories of modern criminologists the guilty man is he who does not understand how to adapt himself to his environment: he is an anti-social person. He must be put where he can do no harm, and be cured if possible. We used to say that he must be punished or reformed.

"Some delinquents are not capable of understanding and obeying the moral law; if these have completely lost their minds they may be sent to an asylum. But there are persons who are half-crazy, half-responsible, for whom we need refuges that differ both from prisons and hospitals, in which they will be cared for while enjoying all the liberty compatible at once with their own security and that of others. . . . . .

"Theoretically, nothing is simpler; practically, when the half-crazy person has yet committed no act that will bring him under the condemnation of the law, to deprive him of liberty would be difficult and would give rise to all sorts of arbitrary measures.

"For the partially crazy, as for the wise, the Capitol is very near the Tarpeian Rock. It has often been said that genius is akin to madness. Lombroso has also shown that it is related to epilepsy. In the case of a somewhat abnormal man, whose mental faculties are unevenly developed, what is the Areopagus that is to decide whether he shall be sent into safekeeping or shall go to the Academy, his ashes finally to rest in the Panthéon?

"As cerebral troubles do not always lead to anti-social acts, we must respect personal liberty, for half-demented persons may be very intelligent, may have talent, even genius. Here are some examples: August Comte was more than half insane; he was altogether so for a considerable time. . . . Saint Simon proclaimed himself Vicar of God and Scientific Pope. . . . I might also cite Guy de Maupassant. . . ; Villemain, who believed himself persecuted by the Jesuits; Schumann, who attempted to kill himself; Jean Jacques Rousseau, who was a hereditary neuropath . . . and finally wrote to the Almighty 'a very tender and familiar letter' which he placed under the altar at Notre Dame . . .; Tasso, who had hallucinations; Gerard de Nerval, mystic, occultist, nomad, and bohemian, who led a live lobster by a blue ribbon to the Palais-Royal . . . and ended up by hanging himself in a low resort; Frederick Nietzsche, who was several times confined in asylums and finally became an incurable lunatic; Schopenhauer, who was a neuropath by heredity and presented a series of oddities and eccentricities. I do not speak of Flaubert, who was a hystero-epileptic, of Hoffmann and Edgar Poe, who were dipsomaniacs, of Watt, Molière, and Voltaire, who were hypochondriacs, of Bernardin de St. Pierre, who suffered from hallucinations, and so on.

"It may even be asked whether neuroses are not a special condition marking mental superiority and constituting in some measure the payment for it.

"Neurosis is certainly not a necessary condition of superiority. It is frequent in numerous mediocre persons and is wanting in many superior men. When the same man is at once neurotic and superior, he is, as Grasset says, neurotic in one zone of his nervous system and superior in another.

"It is perfectly natural, on the other hand, that an unaccustomed intellectual activity, which is in a way anti-physiologic, should

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develop a certain nervousness in some men given to mental labor. There is also an abnormal degree of pride that develops in some writers or artists who have been spoiled by success, making them lose control of their acts or driving them to extravagances for the purpose of 'astonishing the philistines' and proving their own superiority."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST AND PUBLIC OPINION.

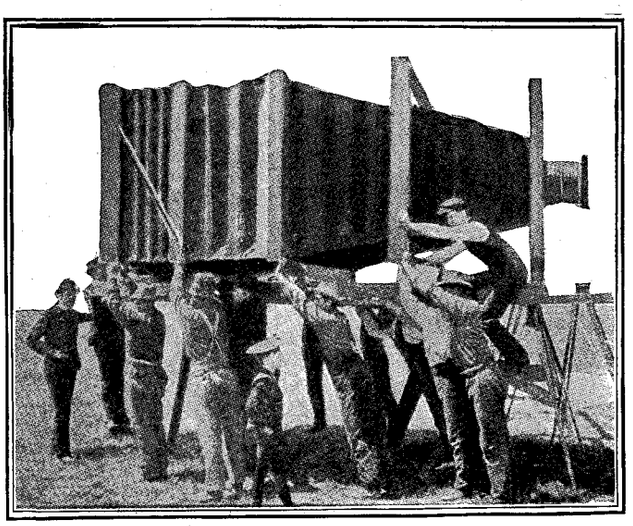
RIFLED PIPE-LINES FOR OIL.

AN ingenious method of increasing the capacity of a pipe-line for the transportation of fuel-oil by rifling the pipes and using water as a lubricant is described in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 14). The writer, who gives credit for his facts to *Engineering News*, says:

"Starting with the fact that water is more limpid than the oil, the inventors reasoned that if a film of water could be made to coat the inner surface of the pipe it would act as a lubricant over which the core of oil would slide more easily than over the metallic surface of the pipe, and they then reasoned further that if a small amount of water were injected into the oil and the mixture were given a rotary motion as it passed through the pipe the heavier specific gravity of the water would cause it to accumulate in such a film and thus accomplish the desired result. They obtain the desired rotary motion by rifling the pipe in helical lines, somewhat after the manner of a gun-barrel, and the experimental results were so satisfactory that an 8-inch line 31 miles long has been constructed. This line has been found to deliver from eight to ten times the amount of oil that a plain pipe does under similar conditions of diameter of pipe, pressure, etc. . . . . .

"The volume of water used is about 10 per cent. of that of the oil and, contrary to fears which were felt before the experiments were undertaken, no difficulty is experienced in the subsequent separation of the oil and water, 90 per cent. of the water used being tapped off from a settling-tank. The mixing of oil and water has been tried with plain pipe, with some success as regards pumping, but the surging of the mixture in the pipe was found to lead to such a thorough emulsification of the oil and water as to involve heavy expense for separation. With the rifled pipe no such effect is experienced. That the action of the rifled pipe is as described is not a matter of theory. A half-mile experimental line of 3-inch pipe was laid before the service line was constructed, in which sections of heavy glass pipe were inserted, through which the helicoidal action was clearly observed.

"The large use of fuel-oil on the Pacific Coast makes the subject of its distribution from the producing centers one of large importance, and this invention promises to be as useful as it is unique."



THE 20-FOOT CAMERA OF PROF. G. R. LAWRENCE.

A Giant Camera.—The camera shown in the accompanying illustration, said by *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, June) to be three times as large as any other in the world, is owned by Prof. G. R. Lawrence, of Chicago. With it several noted pictures have been taken, including bird's-eye views of factories and towns. It is also used for enlarging other pictures. Says the magazine above mentioned:

"The body of the camera is 9 feet 4 inches wide, 6 feet high, and 20 feet long when fully extended, and in its construction over 30 gallons of glue were used. The lens is 12 inches in diameter and cost $1,500. All moving parts, including the curtain slide, run on roller bearings. The focusing is done by two panels of glass, which can be moved to all parts of the field. The plate-holder weighs nearly 500 pounds when loaded, and is put into the camera by means of a derrick. Great care is used in loading, as a broken plate would result in the loss of $150. The plates are made of plate glass, 8 feet long by 4 feet 8 inches wide, and weigh over 200 pounds.

"In order to dust the plates, a man enters the camera through an opening in the front. A piece of ruby glass is then placed over the lens, and the slide in the plate-holder is withdrawn. After the plate has been dusted, the slide is replaced and the man steps out.

"In making enlargements, the focusing is done from the inside and the operator remains in the camera during the exposure. In this process the entire apparatus is supported by springs, which absorb any possible vibration."

POISONOUS POSTAGE-STAMPS.

DOES the British Government desire to poison its unsuspecting subjects by the million? This would clearly seem to be the result of the issue of a yellow stamp colored with poisonous lead pigment, as noted in *The Lancet* (London, June 2). Says this paper:

"It is an obvious counsel of perfection to advise the public to relinquish the very common and dirty practise of licking postage-stamps, and it can not be denied that such an objectionable habit may have dangerous consequences. Hitherto, however, we had not been able to obtain direct satisfactory evidence of the presence of chemical poisons in the postage-stamp or in its coloring matter, the cases of poisoning which are on record having been traced to bacterial rather than to chemical entities. This week, however, on the occasion of sending to the churches advance proofs of our *Special Hospital Sunday Supplement* in parcels requiring a three-penny postage-stamp, we were struck with the brilliancy of the yellow coloring used in this stamp, and we were somewhat startled to find on analysis that this coloring was due to a poisonous salt, chromate of lead (chrome yellow). Nor is the amount negligible, as will appear from the following figures obtained on a quantitative analysis. Each three-penny stamp weighs rather more than half a grain, and the quantity of chromate of lead present was found to be 2.53 per cent. On this basis seventy stamps would contain one grain of poisonous lead salt. Cases of fatal poisoning by chromate of lead are on record which illustrate the powerful poisonous effects of this salt. As little as one-fifth of a grain proved fatal to two children who had sucked the coloring from some pastry adorned with ornaments containing chromate of lead. The ornaments were imitations of bees or perhaps wasps, and each contained about one-sixteenth of a grain of chromate of lead. According to an analysis, therefore, of the three-penny postage-stamp a fatal dose (one-fifth of a grain) of chromate of lead would be contained in fourteen stamps. It may be pointed out also that the three-penny postage-stamp is in considerable use owing to the fact that it represents the minimum fee for posting through the parcels post."

"IMPORTANT experiments have been carried on by the naval authorities at Portsmouth, England, for some time, to ascertain the extent of the steaming properties of fresh coal which has been improved by storage in the sea," says *The American Manufacturer*, as abstracted in *The Electrical Review* (New York, May 12). "Eighteen months ago, iron crates, each containing two tons of coal, were sunk in a big basin in the dockyard. At the same time a similar quantity of coal was carefully stored in the open air at a coaling-point and sheltered by tarpaulins. At intervals of six months, two-ton samples of each storage have been taken and carefully burned. The results have shown conclusively that by the submarine storage of coal its calorific value steadily increases, while by storage in the open air a decided decrease is shown. . . . The difficulty is that submerged coal must be dried before it is used, or otherwise the superficial moisture would soon cause spontaneous combustion."

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THE CONQUEST OF THE STREETS.

IN the contest between horse and machine traction, the latter is slowly but surely winning out. That motor-trucks are driving out draft horses we are told by David Beecroft, associate editor of *The Motor Age*, who writes on the subject in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June). The motor-truck, Mr. Beecroft tells us, is only a few years old. He says:

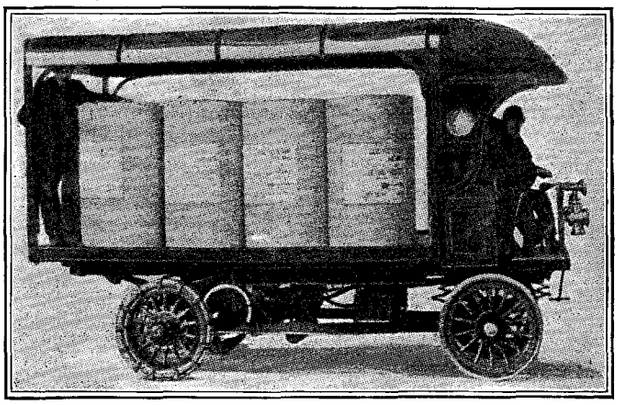
"With the opening years of the century the automobile-builders abroad, particularly in Great Britain, conceived the idea of harnessing the gasoline and the electric motor to the big city truck, and using the mysterious electric current and gasoline vapor for propelling these monarchs of metropolitan transportation through the busiest arteries of the city's mercantile sections.

"Preference rested with the electric motor, partly through the state of perfection it had reached on the trolley-car, and also because of its successful adaptation to the pleasure carriage. It was alone for but a short time, however, for contemporaneously with the advent of the gasoline motor in the automobile field came the trying of this type of motor on the big five- and seven-ton trucks that three and four horses had for centuries dragged through the crowded thoroughfares. As the diamond in the rough, so were these pioneer commercial automobiles. Engineers familiar with the best designs of horse-drawn trucks found themselves on unknown ground when designing the self-propelled machine. Breakdowns followed in rapid sequence; discouraged purchasers consigned their dear-bought vehicles to the scrap-pile; the horse was reinstalled and the motor-wagon ridiculed. Civilization, however, will advance; the best will out; and, in spite of engineers' failures and purchasers' condemnations, the motor-wagon grew in popular favor, and improved in strength and reliability, until it is now in England and France the undisputed master of the freight-transportation question for every great metropolis.

"America, slightly behind European countries in the art of automobile manufacture, was a year or so late in the introduction of the motor-wagon into city freight-hauling; but what Columbia lost in time she is now striving to make up in continuous energy; and if American push and brains can win, then the time is not far distant when the streets of our great cities will be in the hands of the commercial motor-wagon.

"Already the conquest is assured. In the streets of New York the five-ton electric and gasoline truck transports the tons of coal sold by many of the big dealers; grain merchants use the lordly electric for hauling from the depot to the warehouse; wholesalers have installed both gasoline and electrics for conveying goods from the warehouse to the retail headquarters; contractors use both for hauling building-materials; electric-light companies use them, the Edison Company alone requiring fifty in its employ; breweries are specially suitable because of the advertising value connected with them; and the myriad other Gotham concerns are getting interested. Coming west, Philadelphia has them by the score; Pittsburg, with its hills, is rapidly introducing them; Washington has a few; and Chicago, with its poorly paved streets, has a score or more of them in operation. In the West, Denver and Kansas City are following the example set by the East; Omaha has its first one; Salt Lake City has a couple; Minneapolis has three; and a dozen or more are in use in the various coast cities of California.

GASOLINE TRUCK WITH EIGHT-TON LOAD, AND SMALL ELECTRIC TRUCK.



A THREE-TON TRUCK LOADED WITH PAPER FOR A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

"Motor-trucks are being used, because by them manufacturing and other concerns can transport their goods through the city streets cheaper than by horse labor. The factory magnate views the motor-wagon only in the atmosphere of dollars and cents; if cheaper than the horse, it is accepted; if more expensive to operate, it is discarded. In spite of it still being in its swaddling-garments, it is proving itself a juvenile wonder, and is daily supplanting the horse in the many avenues of haulage."

Electric trucks, which were tried first, have, we are told, the advantage of greater simplicity, but the gasoline truck has unlimited mileage, tho complex and requiring greater experience in driving. In cost they do not differ much, but either is cheaper to run than the number of horse-vehicles (about three) required to do the same work. In expense of maintenance, however, a truck is much in excess of horses and horse-wagons, particularly because of the cost of tires. Says the writer:

"The ponderous machines have to use solid rubber tires, these tires being 7 inches wide on five-, six-, and seven-ton trucks. Rubber is expensive, each of such tires costing $135, and the set of four aggregating $540. The torque of the driving wheels eats this rubber up at a phenomenal rate, particularly if the driver follows the street-car tracks. A set of tires on a gasoline truck will, on the back or driving wheels, last four or five months with steady service if the car is driven on the street-car tracks, and much longer if driven on the pavement, the car rails cutting the tires. On electric machines the same size of tires are used, but they last considerably longer on the rear wheels, as the power can be more gradually applied. On the front wheels of both kinds of vehicles the life of the tire is double this period. Experiments are now being made with the use of wood for these tires, and fairly good results are forthcoming. . . . . .

"Next to the problem of tires is that of streets. The steam

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

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locomotive has provided for it a pair of steel rails anchored to a perfectly level roadbed; the commercial motor-truck is expected to travel over the cobblestone pavement, across cedar blocks, over rough crossings, and, in fact, every place where a horse-wagon goes. It can do this, but not at fifteen miles an hour; it can travel over these places at this rate, but the machinery will soon be shaken to pieces. Shaking machinery means large repair bills; rough streets mean hard wear on rubber tires; and both of these items mean that the economy of the truck is vastly impaired. Good streets are essential, and without them the truck is robbed of its life-blood. . . . . .

"As to the endurance of the motor-trucks, definite facts are hard to obtain, and conditions vary so that generalizing is impossible. Trucks are in use in New York that have been in steady use for four years and are still good, whereas other machines of the same make have already been discarded. The life of them rests with the driver; according to his whims their days can be reckoned in years or months. If he plunges his machine over rough streets when heavily loaded, it comes to a premature end; but if he cares for it, crosses rough places slowly, and takes proper care of his machine, it will endure, not five, but ten years.

"Trucks must be cared for, particularly the gasoline type. Every night after the day's work is done they should be examined, every part looked at to see if the adjustment is correct. Once a week, every Saturday afternoon, a regular cleaning up is needed, when the parts should be cleaned and every one tightened. Lastly, once every two months the motor should be taken apart, cleaned thoroughly, parts worn replaced by others, and the whole adjusted. With this attention, the life of the truck can be made to compare with that of the locomotive that visits the roundhouse after every run of a hundred miles."

SEASICKNESS PRODUCED BY EARTHQUAKES.

THAT a not infrequent result of earthquakes, even slight shocks, is to make its victims "seasick" is an interesting discovery made by Dr. Charles Davison from a study of certain earthquake records. Says Dr. Davison, writing to *The Lancet* (London):

"In studying the earthquakes of Great Britain, my attention has not infrequently been drawn to a feeling of nausea experienced during the comparatively slight shocks which visit this country. . . . . .

"The British earthquakes referred to in this note are the Hereford earthquake of December 17, 1896, and the Doncaster earthquake of April 23, 1905. Some interesting observations were also made during the great Charleston earthquake of August 31, 1886. The Hereford earthquake occurred at 5:32 A.M. . . . The shock, which lasted on an average for nine or ten seconds, was strong enough to cause slight damage to buildings within an area of 724 square miles. . . . As a rule, the feeling of nausea experienced during this earthquake was only temporary, tho with one observer at Worcester (21 miles from the center) it lasted all day. In two cases, one seven and a half miles and the other 15 miles from the center, persons are said to have been actually seasick, but I have not this information from the sufferers themselves. The feeling was noticed at considerable distances from the center—for example, at Weymouth (106 miles), Richmond, Surrey (110 miles), London (113 miles), and Bradford (125 miles), the movement at the last-named place being so slight that nothing more than a weak tremor was felt.

"The Doncaster earthquake occurred at 1:37 A.M. on Easter Sunday, 1905, and also originated nearly simultaneously in two foci, one about half a mile north of Bawtry, the other about four miles east of Crowle in Lincolnshire. The disturbed area contained about 17,000 square miles, and the shock was strong enough to make doors, windows, etc., rattle to an average distance of 75 miles from the principal focus near Bawtry. There was no injury caused to buildings in any part of the disturbed area. A feeling of nausea was rather frequently experienced (by about 1 in every 50 observers), as often by those who were asleep as by those who were awake, and by men as much as by women. It was felt as far as Rippingale, near Bourne in Lincolnshire, which is 31 miles from the principal focus. With some the feeling was only momentary, with the majority it lasted for a few minutes, while one or two felt sick for an hour or more afterward. Two observers, at five and eight miles respectively from the center, inform me that the shock made them sick.

"More remarkable still is the evidence furnished by the disastrous earthquake of Charleston in 1886, which was felt to an average distance of 950 miles from the center. In the central part of the disturbed area the feeling of nausea was seldom experienced or, at any rate, recorded, and it is not improbable that it passed unnoticed by persons in their wild hurry to escape from falling buildings. But outside the area, in which the shock was strong enough to overthrow vases and ornaments or make pictures swing, records are somewhat common, and it is noteworthy that they come from two places more than 800 miles from Charleston, where the movement was too slight to make even doors and windows rattle and, indeed, was only just perceptible to the unaided senses.

"The observations described above thus show that a feeling of nausea may be produced in some persons by an earthquake shock lasting not more than eight or ten seconds and consisting of vibrations of which the total range is only a small fraction of an inch and of which the period is little, if at all, more than half a second."

SOFT COAL AND BLACK SMOKE.

THE possibility of burning soft coal with no production of smoke is pointed out in *The Medical Record* (New York) by an editorial writer. He reminds his readers, in the first place, that while it is not against the law to burn soft coal, it is so to produce by this means black smoke and soot such as are a nuisance and a menace to the communal health. He goes on to say:

"Bituminous coal can be burned in such a way that chimneys under which it is used will not belch forth hideous and noxious vapors. Prof. W. Jones, who is engaged by the Metropolitan Railroad, states in a letter addressed to our esteemed lay namesake, that in the power plant of this company there is little or no smoke produced. This result depends in no way upon any special apparatus termed a 'smoke-consumer'; indeed, Professor Jones knows of no such apparatus. 'The whole trick in burning soft coal and producing no smoke is to feed the coal gradually to the furnaces, and in such a way that the smoke produced is produced only in the front part of the furnace and is consumed in passing over the back part of the fire, which is a bed of incandescent coke, the whole fire being gradually moved from the front to the back of the furnace. This feeding is, of course, done in all large plants by machinery, both for soft and hard coal.' In small furnaces, an intelligent fireman—none other should be employed—can get the same results, no matter what coal is used.

"The city of Cleveland furnishes a demonstration of a smokeless city in the factories of which soft coal is almost exclusively used; and this result is brought about in a community of nearly half a million by a staff composed of a special engineer and three inspectors—backed up by a wholesome public sentiment. The public sentiment is, after all, the thing that does the work; the officials are but its instruments. They have in that city a law, rigidly enforced, to arrest, not only the fireman, but 'the owner, agent, tenant, occupant, or any other person in charge or control of' any structure other than a private house.

"The chief complaint of those prosecuted for these nuisances is that hard coal is so difficult to get—it is so expensive. We confess there is something in this. Hard coal is very expensive—why, is not easy of explanation. Mr. Baer and his *confrères* might enlighten us; but they would probably consider impolitic a frank statement in this regard. What the humble citizen can reason out, however, is that a year ago the Pennsylvanian miner got seventy cents a ton for his diggings (we have not seen what the poor devil gets to-day), while the consumer must pay nearly ten times as much for this same amount of coal. Evidently there are somewhere in this business those who are extortionate. Here, we think, is a situation in which we might well pray for at least a brief presence among us of a benevolent despot with full power of life and death. Yes, anthracite comes high; but, as we have pointed out, it does not have to be used. It is complained that if soft coal can not be burned, practically all factories will have to be closed down. But the contrary obtains in Cleveland, where, during the past four years, the number of manufactories has doubled."

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ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY AS AN INVESTMENT.

A GOOD deal has been said of late about the enormous amount of free electricity in the atmosphere and of the possibility of utilizing it. We hear at intervals of schemes devised to this end, alleged to be in various stages of realization. Commenting on a recent notice of one of these in which investors are asked to furnish financial aid, *The Electrical Review* (New York, June 9) says editorially:

"It is never possible to prove a negative, yet it is never wise to go into any work simply for this reason and without any knowledge whatever regarding the subject. The public can not be expected to know much about the electrical conditions of the atmosphere; in fact, it is true that we all are regrettably ignorant regarding this subject. Our present knowledge gives us no hope of accomplishing a feat of the kind suggested above. It is true that great differences in potential seem to exist between various parts of the atmosphere, but this does not indicate that a large amount of power is represented; in fact, when we ordinarily think of a stroke of lightning as representing an enormous power, we do not know that this is so. Indeed, during the discussion on one of the papers at the convention, Dr. C. P. Steinmetz expressed the opinion that the potential causing a long flash of lightning was probably measured in tens of thousands of volts and not in millions, as the length of the discharge would seem to indicate.

"All evidence which has so far been collected does not point to the atmosphere as an inexhaustible source of electrical energy. But it is more important, from the investor's point of view, that before he puts his money into any such scheme as that suggested above he should have some evidence at least of the feasibility of the undertaking. Probably the most surprising development, to the layman at least, in recent years, is that of wireless telegraphy, yet before the beginnings of this art were made we knew that electrical waves could be sent through space; in other words, a large amount of work had been done by the scientist before any attempt at utilization could be made. The same has been true in the other arts; the same is true to-day of the proposal to utilize atmospheric electricity. We must know more about it; we must know that we can draw it down and that there is a supply large enough to make it worth while. When we know these things it will be time to ask for financial support."

Night the Time for Medical Treatment.—Medical treatment is much more effective by night than in the daytime, according to a French physician, Dr. Laufer. In an address recently delivered before the Société Therapeutique, of Paris, he called attention to the fact that disease is most active at night, and that notwithstanding this we give most of our treatment, whether by drugs or otherwise, by day. This he regards as a mistake. Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, June) in a notice of Dr. Laufer's address:

"He cited certain morbid manifestations (asthma, epilepsy, for example) that are confined almost entirely to the night hours, while in others . . . there is a notable augmentation of pain, and reason would teach us that then is when we should be ready to meet these manifestations with suitable medication. By our present system all the advantages of meeting disease at its onset are lost.

"The speaker cited many instances where patients presenting a nocturnal exacerbation of their disease had resisted all medication diurnally administered, and were cured only when the efforts at relief was made during the night. He called attention especially to those medicaments of rapid elimination, such as the iodids, the bromids, the salicylates, etc., and their effects on asthmatics, epileptics, rheumatics. The observations of the author showed that a dose of medicine administered at night alone, or both night and day, acted better, had greater effect, than an equal dose given solely in the daytime.

"In order to explain the effect of nocturnal administration, the author said that during the night the organism was usually in a fasting state or relatively so, and therefore absorbed remedies with a greater energy, while elimination is correspondingly delayed. We know also, by experiment, without having directly verified the toxicity of medicaments during the night, that there is an increment in the fasting state. However it may be, it is certain that in order to successfully combat these nocturnal pathological manifestations we must administer active medicament during that period. This had best be given in broken or fractional doses."

Some Plagues of Progress.—No modern mechanical device, according to a writer in *The Lancet* (London), is wholly free from objectionable features. Most of them offend especially against the tastes of those persons who desire to lead the simple life. This, the writer thinks, is because "no invention is at first perfect and we have to suffer from its transitory imperfections." He goes on to say:

"We must admit that the accessories of modern life in general are placing greater and greater strain on the faculties of the individual. His eyes are strained by the intense artificial lights, his ears are worried by the unnecessary din of the streets, and his nose is offended by the vaporization of offensive fumes of oil or by the fetid air of the 'tube.' That simpler life appeals to him more than ever which removes him from the maddening sphere of the inventors' activities. Still, after all, the human machine is wonderful in its power of adapting itself to a new environment, and just as few now look upon the railway, as was formerly the case, as a really offensive invention, so in time to come the present distresses inflicted upon us by modern ingenuity will, it is to be hoped, gradually disappear, partly by the process of adaptation and partly by improvements resulting in mitigation of the kind of evils referred to. One thing at least may be said, and that is, on no account should a modern invention be tolerated, however convenient it may be in one direction, unless it satisfies hygienic requirements."

Why Prescriptions Are Written in Latin.—The use of Latin by physicians in prescription-writing is commonly regarded as a harmless survival of medievalism. Occasionally a lay writer suggests its abandonment. In commenting on a recent note to this effect in a daily paper, which advocates the compulsory use of English in prescriptions, *The Druggist's Circular and Chemical Gazette* (June) takes occasion to make a strong defense of the time-honored practise. Says this paper:

"Suppose the sapient writer quoted, whose utterances may sound all right to those who know no more of his subjects than he does, should fall sick and his physician should decide that the one thing needful to save his life was Geranium Robertianum. If there were a law preventing the doctor from prescribing in Latin, he would have to choose one of the upward of a dozen English names for this drug. Suppose he chose 'redshanks' and so wrote the word in his prescription. When the druggist went to prepare the medicine he would find that 'redshanks' was the English name of at least four entirely different plants, namely, the one already mentioned, Polygonium amphibium, Polygonium persicaria, and Rumex acetosa. . . . . .

"As with redshanks, so with hundreds of other drugs: Aaron's beard may be Cotinus cotinus, Cymbalaria cymbalaria, or Saxifraga sarmentosa. Of snakeroots there are numberless kinds. Suppose the English-writing doctor wanted to be sure of getting the right kind, so specified *black* snakeroot, then is the druggist to dispense Cimicifuga racemosa, Asarum Canadense, or Sanicula Marylandica?"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that an elliptical sprocket-wheel for bicycles, like the one devised by Captain Delacroix, of the French Army, and recently described in these columns, was attached to wheels in this country as long ago as 1893.

A REFORM of anatomical and medical nomeclature on the basis of the modern Greek system is proposed by Dr. Achilles Rose, of New York. The proposal that all nations should discard their present medical vocabularies is approved by Dr. Herbert Krueger, who writes on the subject in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenscrift* (Berlin, April 25). Dr. Krueger asserts that technical terms in medicine "are frequently unintelligible even to such medical men as have passed good high-school training," and that "the number of monstrosities in the way of faulty word construction is legion and tends rather to increase than diminish." Dr. Rose has even gone so far as to begin the publication of what he calls "a preliminary collection" of the anglicized Greek terms in *The Medical Brief* (New York).

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE WHITE DEATH OF THE SOUL."

THIS striking characterization is given by Mr. John Henry Denison, a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, to the spiritual ailment that is blighting men's souls in these latter days. This blight is due, he thinks, to an abuse of intellectual methods, particularly the historic method, in dealing with religious problems. He derives the idea from John Morley's little book called "Compromise," but carries it further than Mr. Morley does. Mr. Morley says that in our day—

"the old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim; strong sanctions have become weak, and once-vivid faiths very numb. Religion, whatever destinies may be in store for it, is at least for the present hardly any longer an organic power. It is not that supreme, penetrating, controlling, decisive part of a man's life which it has been, and will be again. Conscience has lost its strong and on-pressing energy, and the sense of personal responsibility lacks sharpness of edge. The natural hue of spiritual resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of distracted, wavering, confused thought. The souls of men have become void. Into the void have entered in triumph the seven devils of secularity."

The abuse of the historic method is thus sketched by Mr. Denison:

"It is simply this: the method cuts altogether too large a figure as a means of arriving at the truth. It appears to its votaries and to the general public as being the one great and decisive medium of knowledge, whereas in reality it is no such thing. To put it in plain English, the historic method consists in determining what *is* by what *has been*. It elucidates the present by the past. It interprets the man by the monkey. It arrives at the law of man's moral nature by going back to the principles which governed the anthropoid ape from which he is supposed to have sprung. It determines whether the world is God's world by reverting to the fire mist in which it probably originated. It determines the moral authority of the Bible by going back to the ghost worship and fetish worship which are *supposed* to be its real genesis. In other words, the nature and value of each present fact is determined by its historic origin and development. So, too, with our treatment of facts. The way to deal with an inferior is decided by showing the way in which nature has dealt with inferiors during her ages of development. Now there is no question about the value of this method, but there are *other* methods for determining the truth, which possess an equal if not greater value. We may, for instance, reverse the process. We may interpret the monkey by the man. We may determine the nature and treatment of facts by studying their present organization and laws. We may get light on the value of the Hebrew revelation by its solution of our present problems. We may interpret the past evolution of the Cosmos by its present adaptations. We may look for the Maker's mark not only in the fire mist, but in the structure of the moral organism. There are decided advantages about this method. We are *in* the present. We can, therefore, observe its organisms and laws with greater accuracy. We can test our conclusions scientifically by results, and, as we are under the necessity of more or less immediate and critical action, it is often a matter of great advantage not to have to wait for the historic method to be perfected and corrected. When a man has an attack of appendicitis, the knowledge of his vermiform appendix as it now is yields a far more valuable contribution to the solution of his case than the entire history of that organ, from its earliest advent to the time of George Washington."

The present writer does not reprobate the use of intellectual methods. They have their great uses, but he bids us beware of the "curse of every country" which "is a set of shallow prophets, short-sighted interpreters of God or of destiny, like the men who led Russia to defeat—men honest enough in their conviction, but not steadfast enough to the highest motives to read aright the signs of God or destiny; men good enough to win the confidence of their fellows, yet false as hell in the matter of guidance, because the focus of their moral vision is too short."

A MODERN TYPE OF FRENCH CHRISTIANITY.

MR. AMANT-JOSEPH FABRE professes to represent a large number of men in France who are sincere Christians, tho neither Catholics nor Protestants. It is unfortunate that the Separation Law and other anti-clerical demonstrations in France have led many people to exaggerate the anti-Christian spirit which prevails in the native land of Bossuet and Fénelon. As a matter of fact, we are assured by French writers, the French are quite as Christian in general feeling and practise as the other nations of Europe. Mr. Fabre is an eminent professor, writer, and politician who was instrumental in reviving the memory of Jeanne d'Arc in France, and instituting festivals in her honor. In the half-dozen books and brochures which he has written about this heroine, as well as in his numerous learned and eloquent works on other subjects, he writes of Christianity with the utmost reverence and faith—but refuses to acknowledge the ecclesiastical claims of Catholicism or other institutional form of Christianity. As indicating the vitality and permanence of essential Christianity among the literary classes in France, as well as among the most advanced political writers and speakers, Mr. Fabre's recent work, "La Pensée Chrétienne" (Christian Thought), is highly interesting and valuable. Of his revolt from the current dogmatic and ecclesiastical form of Christianity he speaks in the following terms:

"It is with no light-heartedness that so many men have renounced the belief of their forefathers and have turned away from all the poetry of a religion in which their childhood had been cradled. They have only done so because the imperious force of personal and universal reason, which they could not disobey, laid its command upon them. The progress of time had brought to light new evidences, and revealed contradictions which overcame the thought and conscience whether men liked it or not. It is a bitter grief to break with the traditional faith, but it would be equally bitter for a man to lie to himself and to others. This course would involve utter degradation. When reason spoke to me in a tone louder than that of mere conventionalism, I used to read with ardor all that could confirm my tottering faith. I fought against doubt, for my faith as for my life. Could I forget the believers who have trembled with veneration and joy when they imagined themselves to be receiving into their mouth the very body of God?"

Mr. Fabre is a passionate believer in Christianity, and yet he holds that it has not yet cast off the swaddling-bands of the Middle Ages. He believes in a Christianity which is freed from ecclesiasticism and superstition. "I cherish the hope," he says, "that coming generations will arrive at a Christianity eminently progressive, at all points in accord with science and the human conscience, and equaling the highest points of teaching and inspiration which have been reached by the great religions on which humanity has hitherto relied for safe guidance." While this writer repudiates Catholicism as well as Protestantism, and earnestly maintains that he is a Christian believer, he speaks in this work of the Master and his disciples in language only paralleled by that of such great mystics as St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Bernard, or St. Theresa, yet he passes a severe judgment on what he styles "the worldly policy of the court of Rome," and openly denounces as "contrary to the spirit of the primitive church" "the long series of dogmas, definitions, practises, and institutions by which has been formed and consolidated little by little the mighty structure of the church's theocratic government." One passage may suffice to indicate the tone in which he writes:

"Imagine for a moment that one of the actual disciples of Jesus had returned to earth; one of those, I mean, who had heard Jesus preaching the worship of God in spirit and in truth, declaring that his kingdom was not of this world, and informing his apostles that they were to be the servants of all. Suppose this actual disciple of Christ were attending one of the grand festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of the sovereign pontiff. At the end of a long

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procession of dignitaries in lace and embroidery he would see the Grand Lama of the West carried on a throne of gold, a cape of cloth of gold upon his shoulders, a triple tiara of gold upon his head, and, leading and following his throne, a splendid cortège of mitered prelates and noble guards helmeted and armed. Silver trumpets pour their loud strains, and the prostrate multitude greets the pontiff with delirious acclamation. Would not the returned disciple of Palestine think that he saw an idol carried before a nation of idolaters? If any one were to say to him: 'It is his holiness the supreme pontiff, vicegerent and vicar of God on earth; it is the infallible ruler, whose prerogative it is to govern men's consciences with sovereign sway, and to dictate their faith to millions of believers,' would he not ask, 'Who are these pagans of a novel kind, and how can they possibly recognize in this clerical caricature of Christianity the grand religion of Christ?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABSOLUTE IDEALS ESSENTIAL TO SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

IF the things which we proclaim true and beautiful, moral and religious, says Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, were preferred by us "simply because they gave to you or to me or to the greatest possible number the most intense possible individual pleasure," then we would still remain in a world where nothing has an absolute value, and where "what we call ugly or inharmonious, untrue or immoral, has just the same right to be called valuable if somewhere people chance to have so curious a liking." Yet such, he asserts, is the prevailing attitude of modern science, which accepts our ideals of beauty, of religion, of morality, as merely products of social development, and at best provisional. Even among present-day philosophers, he adds, it is the fashion to take the whole life of reason as a practical scheme without absolute dignity. But he himself argues, on the other hand, that science itself must fall asunder if we disbelieve in absolute ideals; and that esthetic, moral, and religious values belong forever to our real world, which without them would be, not a world, but a chaos; not real, but a dream. These views are advanced by Professor Münsterberg, who occupies the chair of psychology at Harvard, in a little volume called "Science and Idealism." He compares the universe to a melody in which "those first tones have the right to demand that last one." Turning to the individual he says: "Every one of us lives in a chaos of experience. . . . But by a fundamental act of our over-individual personalities, we transcend the chaos; we become intelligent subjects by creating the idea of a world which is common to us." He argues, moreover, that to make a world out of our experience means—and can not mean anything else—"to apperceive every bit of the chaos as something which must will to be itself." Thus self-fulfilment becomes the highest good when the will of the individual is in harmony with the will of the universe. To quote further:

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG.
He emphasizes the dependence of science as well as religion upon absolute ideals.

"But the will to be itself must lead to different demands, and each of these demands thus introduces a special group of values into the world, eternally given with its deepest ultimate structure. To be itself may mean, firstly, that our bit of experience is to be preserved, is to last through ever new experiences, and is to be found again and again. The satisfaction of this demand gives us the values of truth. But to be itself may mean, further, that our bit of life experience is to stand for itself, complete in itself, independent of everything beyond it. The satisfaction of this desire gives to the world the eternal values of harmony and beauty. Thirdly, to be itself may also mean that our bit of experience demands a completion which it has not yet reached, and which it aims thus to secure. The satisfaction of this demand gives to the world the values of progress and law and morality. And, finally, to be itself means to be ultimately without inner contradiction, to be a unity. If those various desires interfere with one another, if the order of knowledge and the beauty of happiness and the duty of morality can not dwell together, then we have not a world which remains really unified in all eternity. Thus arises the ultimate demand that all the values become one, that the world remain absolutely itself; and the satisfaction of this demand brings us the values of religion and philosophy."

And again:

"Wherever this realization is completed in the connections of truth, in the self-fulfilment of art, in the loyalty to duty, in the beliefs of religion, and in the convictions of metaphysics, there a personal satisfaction is reached which must be absolute and eternal, as it is determined by no individual need but only by the acknowledgment of the world as such."

Our need to understand the world as a whole, he continues, can be fulfilled only by "the system of our convictions," of which "the immediate form is religion." To quote further:

"If we transcend the outer world by our convictions, we come to God; if we transcend the social world, we come to immortality; if we transcend our inner sphere and link it with religious convictions, we come to the belief in providential leading. In every one of these conceptions the world of things and of men and of duties developed into a system in which the logical, esthetical, and ethical demands are unified, in which the causal events of the universe and the moral duties and the desire for happiness are no longer in conflict. Religion, too, can speak a hundred languages, as the logical, esthetic, and ethical demands which must be harmonized may vary from man to man, from time to time. But the value of the conviction that the reality in which we live, if we knew it completely, would be perfectly harmonious in the totality of its demands is eternal and absolute.

"But just as science and art and civilization develop systematically the naïve apperception of the immediate values of the world, so . . . philosophy completes the function of religion. Philosophy harmonizes, too, the conflict of demands, but not by building up a superstructure of religious convictions, but by laying down a substructure, on which this whole world of appearances can rest, a substructure out of which the apparent conflicts can be understood as apparent only, and thus as not really conflicting in the ultimate being of the world. The critical philosopher turns indeed to the outer world, not to seek God beyond it, but the transcendental consciousness underlying the idea of the world itself; and he turns to the world of men, not to make men live in time after death, but to reach the transcendental act of reason, by which alone the life of mankind can attain all the value of reality. And to the inner world he finally turns, not to seek its religious ties with the absolute beyond, but to understand its transcendental selfhood as itself the absolute condition of the whole theoretical and practical reality."

Ignoring the Spiritual Side.—The persistent claim of certain materialistic critics of the right to test everything religious in the laboratory is beginning to be questioned. Goldwin Smith, himself a pretty severe religious critic, reminds us that faith "is the evidence of things not seen," and says: "I demur to the assumption that physical development is the end, as well as to the assumption that nothing of which our bodily senses are not cognizant can be true." "If our moral perceptions are natural," he asks, "ought they to be put out of count?" After quoting

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these words, *The Outlook* indorses them in the following paragraphs:

"The age demands evidence, but it is beginning to see that the nature of the investigation and the kind of proof are not the same in the two spheres. As we investigate color with our eyes and not with our ears, and sounds with our ears and not with our eyes, so we investigate physical phenomena with our physical senses, and spiritual phenomena with our spiritual sense. . . . . .

"Scientific skepticism has confounded the material and the spiritual realms and insisted that we are not to accept spiritual truth unless it is demonstrated by material proofs. This is a bad blunder. The church has confounded the material and the spiritual realms and insisted that he who rejects her physical theories necessarily rejects her spiritual witness. This is a worse blunder. The divinity of Jesus Christ does not depend on physiological theories respecting his birth. It is attested by his life and work and teaching. The divinity of Christianity does not depend on any theory of Christ's physical resurrection. It is attested by the history of the Christ-spirit winning its way in spite of gross misapprehension of that spirit within the church and bitter opposition to it without. If it could be scientifically demonstrated that Joseph Smith was supernaturally born and supernaturally raised from the dead, that would afford no reason for accepting Mormonism. If it could be scientifically proved that Jesus Christ was not supernaturally born and not supernaturally raised from the dead, that would afford no reason for rejecting Christianity."

DISCUSSING A CREED FOR METHODISM.

WHILE some denominations are showing signs of a growing restlessness under the doctrinal restrictions imposed by their own formal statements of faith, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, urges upon all Methodism the adoption of a concise and definitive creed. What is desired by the advocates of this step is "a simple statement of the faith always held, and everywhere held, by all loyal Methodists." "It is a somewhat remarkable fact," says the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "that Methodism has never undertaken in any formal and official manner to write its creed." Its standards have been the twenty-five Articles of Religion which resulted from Wesley's revision of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and Wesley's own writings. The new movement, which was put before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the Rev. W. F. Tillett, dean of the theological department of Vanderbilt University, would relinquish or alter nothing contained in these standards, but would add to them "a carefully formulated statement of our faith, to which inquirers may be referred, and which may be put into the hands of the candidates for our ministry." The motion to appoint a commission to carry out this idea, in cooperation with other branches of Methodism, was carried by the General Assembly, but in the face of strong opposition. The minority filed a protest which contained, among other objections, the following:

"This matter having been enterprised unadvisedly and suddenly, and without preparation for it, by the great body of our Methodism, will cause ceaseless discussion and a spirit of unrest throughout the bounds of the church. In every hamlet, in every country church, in our great cities, everywhere, discussion, argument, and wrangling will take the place of worship. From Maryland to Florida, from the Carolinas across the continent to the Pacific, will the church be confused."

On the contrary, assert the advocates of the proposed creed, as quoted in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), such discussion as the topic stirs up "will prove a source of intellectual awakening in the church on the subject of our faith and doctrine." *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist, Chicago) sees difficulties in the way of those who would formulate a concise creed to meet present-day requirements. We read:

"Creed revision nowadays does not work for more precise definitions of the things confidently believed, but for such inclusiveness as shall make possible the largest measure of cooperation among Christians of common sympathy and purpose. The new Methodist creed, when it comes, will be comprehensive, but it will scarcely be compact and closely reasoned, and it will leave abundant room for difference on minor matters of belief. Whether Methodism is ready to attempt such a creed just now is open to serious question, but meanwhile the work of preaching the Gospel and extending the kingdom of God need not, must not, halt for a single day."

So also thinks *The California Christian Advocate* (Methodist, San Francisco), which says:

"The discussion develops three points upon which new declarations of faith are specially asked: The clearer definition of the purpose of the church, namely, the conversion of the whole world; the clearer definition of the doctrines of the atonement; and the clearer statement of the doctrine of Christian perfection. . . . . .

"As to the first of these points there is apparent but not real ground for contention. This tremendous command, 'Go ye,' given directly and authoritatively by Jesus Christ, is the final cause of the organization of the church. . . . . .

"Now as to the other doctrinal points, the atonement and the doctrine of Christian perfection, it is safe to say that no commission, no matter how carefully selected, nor how well qualified on general principles, can produce a statement which will command the acceptance of the church at large. The atonement has been the great doctrine of the church, yet it has never been defined. It is fundamentally summed up in the brief scriptural statement 'Christ died for us.' All theories of the atonement have been inadequate. What is true of the atonement is more intensely true of the doctrine of Christian perfection. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we venture, can not formulate a statement on the doctrine of Christian perfection which will be accepted by twenty per cent. of the ministers, not to speak of the laymen, of the church. It is an indefinable doctrine for the primary reason that the experience is practically indefinable. Each soul in deep rich fellowship with God knows for itself, but can not tell to another, the rapture of perfect love. All attempts to define it only mar it. Christian perfection is not a definable doctrine. The same is true of regeneration and other purely experimental doctrines of the church."

The same paper points out that this is the first time in the history of Methodism when the church has seriously considered a fixed creed necessary to its progress; and it says, "The trend of intelligent conviction seems to us to be more and more away from creedal statements as the working force of the church." In final criticism it adds:

"The trend of religious thought in all the churches is against the dogmatic statement of doctrinal truth. The nucleus of primary and elemental truth in the Christian system is growing less and less in bulk, cutting out all speculative details and reducing and intensifying the vital element of common truth. All the theories of the atonement, the governmental, the substitutionary, the moral theory, have fallen into desuetude, and only the common and universally admitted truth, 'Christ died for us,' remains. The inevitable tendency is to reduce, not expand, creeds."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A WRITER in the *Eastern Argus*, Portland, Me., thinks that if Thomas Paine could return with the same views he held when hunted like a mad dog, he could easily become "one of the adored pastors of one of our most select churches."

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 23 we quoted some pretty severe strictures on Christian Science from the New York *Times*, the leading opponent of that sect. Soon after the appearance of this editorial in *The Times*, its editor began to receive rebuking letters from Christian Science readers expressing indignation at his maltreatment of their religion. One of them, however, inadvertently enclosed a carbon copy of a letter of instructions apparently sent him from headquarters, telling him to write to *The Times* and outlining what he should say. After animadverting at some length upon this device to influence editorial opinion, *The Times* declares: "We remain of the opinion, long since reached, that every 'Christian Scientist' ought to be in a jail or a lunatic asylum." Where the Christian Scientists would like to see *The Times* they have not yet said.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

ENGLAND'S VITAL INTEREST IN THE MEAT SCANDALS.

IT is plainly apparent from the calculations made in the economic and other journals of Europe that England is more interested in the Chicago meat scandals than any other foreign country. She consumes more preserved meat and imports more from the United States than any other nation. Indeed, the poor, the military, and the navy are under more or less compulsion to use this kind of food, and it is therefore natural that English papers should, as they do, speak most bitterly about the abuses which have been revealed as existing in the American packing-houses. The Germans have to a large extent defended themselves against the dangers of such things as "deviled" meat stuffs, made up heaven knows of what. This is proved by the fact that in an interview with a representative of the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin) the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, General von Podbielski, declared that no ground or minced meat was allowed to be imported into Germany, and added:

"We knew very well what was going on in Chicago, and the accounts of it were calculated to inspire horror. We could not make any public statement on the subject, we could only endeavor to protect our own population."

The lax condition of inspection in England as regards foreign meats makes the English press all the more grateful for President Roosevelt's dauntless attack upon the corruptions of the Meat Trust. Thus *The Spectator* declares:

"It is not too much to say that it is very difficult to find Englishmen or Englishwomen who have not a warm place in their hearts for the President of the United States. They feel, too, that at this moment he is engaged in something very like a life-and-death struggle with the most selfish elements in American commercial life, and that he is fighting for them, as well as for his own fellow-citizens, the battle of purity against corruption. Tho they may not understand the details of the trust question and of the political battle that is now raging in Washington, they realize fully the general nature of the struggle—that a man who is neither a Socialist nor a revolutionary, but a friend of well-ordered government and moderate counsels (a Whig in the best sense, as we have ventured to call him), is fighting the battle of honest government. Unfortunately, owing to certain features of the Constitution of the United States, he is obliged to fight his formidable antagonist with one hand tied behind his back. That disability, however, makes us as a people all the keener and more interested in the great duel. . . . If, then, by his action President Roosevelt is ultimately able to give us an assurance that the meat sent out from Chicago has a clean bill of health, he will be doing no small service to the British people. We could not see so important a portion of our meat supplies cut off without suffering a great and growing inconvenience."

The London *Times* repeats the opinion that England, equally with other nations, is interested in the Chicago meat supply. She is the trembling virgin who is looking anxiously on while her champion, the St. George of America, courageously takes horse and couches lance against the dragon. Will he fail? To quote:

"With the best will in the world, it is impossible for any country to remain wholly indifferent to such a prospect. Apprehensions are elsewhere quite as keen as, or keener than, among ourselves. Knowing how zealous the German Agrarians have always been to restrict food imports, we can better understand the unvarnished frankness with which the Prussian Minister of Agriculture has just referred to the subject in an interview. General von Podbielski says that the German authorities knew very well what was going on in Chicago, and regarded the accounts of it with horror. He proceeds to make some trenchant criticisms on the methods of inspection which were thought good enough till the scandals came. That well-known characteristic of German policy to which we have referred may have lent point to his remarks, but they express misgivings which are not confined to Germany, and which we hope the determined energy of Mr. Roosevelt and the American reformers will find means to allay."

The *Economist* (London) publishes extracts from an English consular report on the trade of Chicago, and tabulates a statement which indicates plainly the largest importer of Chicago meats. Thus we read:

"A consular report on the trade of Chicago, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, shows that this country is by far the largest purchaser of the meat products exported from that center. The report was, of course, written before the furor caused by the publication of the book containing serious allegations regarding the methods adopted in connection with the canning industry, and therefore no comments upon this phase of the question are included. The figures for 1905 relating to the principal meat exports are as follows:

	Total Exports. £	To United Kingdom. £
Beef (canned)	1,484,614	927,849
Beef (fresh)	4,649,538	4,617,669
Beef, salt and cured	853,354	242,764
Bacon	5,647,398	4,376,602
Ham	4,231,713	3,827,007
Pork	2,421,954	1,533,657

"Only the poorer ratepayers have to eat tinned meat," was a remark made by one of the members of the Southwark Board of

THESEUS ROOSEVELT AND THE MINOTAUR.
—*Punch* (London).

Guardians, as reported by the London *Daily Mail*, but this paper modifies this sweeping statement as follows:

"The consumers of this American meat may be separated into two main divisions—those who eat it voluntarily and those who eat it compulsorily. A rough classification would show:

COMPULSORY.

"The army. The navy. Prisoners in many jails. Paupers in workhouses and other institutions.

VOLUNTARY.

"The working classes—who buy portions in small general dealers' shops. Part of the middle class, because it saves cooking. Eaters of sandwiches in many licensed houses and small tea-shops."

The consul, Mr. Finn, added a good deal of moralizing to his report and traced everything to the fact that the Chicago man "worships success," *i.e.*, the accumulation of a fortune, "above everything." On this *The Daily News* (London) comments as follows:

"It is not difficult to understand that in such an atmosphere there is an intolerable strain upon commercial probity.

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Consciences become case-hardened, and the revolting labor conditions of the stock-yards and the unwholesome contents of the beef-cans are alike typical o the supreme disregard of human life which now obtains in the great Republic. President Roosevelt has written of 'The Strenuous Life.' It would seem that he has far greater need to recall the American people to a sense of the dignity of life and the sanctity of life. For what shall it profit Chicago to gain the whole world and lose its own soul?"

MR. ROCKEFELLER IN PARISIAN EYES.

THERE is something of amused wonder, something of supercilious pity, and a good deal of ill-concealed envy in the tone of French writers when they speak of the arrival of the Standard Oil magnate in Paris. The independent journal *Liberté* (Paris) seems to feel its mouth water as it speculates on what he could get at Paris for his money. His arrival at the French capital, however, makes less noise, we are told, than that of Sisovah, King of Cambodia, for the latter has brought with him a hundred dancing-girls, and Mr. Rockefeller is not accompanied by even a dancing dog. It adds:

"This man does not collect ballet-girls; he prefers to amass millions. It is true if he wished he could collect as many of the former as he chose. He could easily buy up all the dancers of Sisovah, as well as all those of all the French and foreign theaters of Europe, and even then would have enough left to smoke Vuelta Abajo cigars to the end of his days."

Recalling the fact that Mr. Rockefeller has $100,000 a day, and that consequently he can never be short of pocket-money, the writer regrets that the American millionaire has no taste for such fantastic whims as tipping a cabman with a thousand francs, but spends his money in a completely reasonable manner. No doubt, he adds, "the richest man in America" will be overwhelmed with a wave, a river, an ocean of letters from cranks, beggars, and inventors. "Mr. Rockefeller will repel all such people as these, just as he will turn away from the seductions of Parisian life." This writer continues:

"This millionaire can not prevent himself from suffering the agonies of indigestion, and when he is so affected he doubtless envies the lot of the poor devil who crunches, without fear of the consequences, the toughest crust. Nor will he go to the theater, for this juggler of millions is fatigued by his labors. He only gambles on the exchange, and never plays cards. He is old, and the smile of the prettiest woman leaves him cold."

The writer concludes by declaring that Mr. Rockefeller is an object of pity to Parisians. "Yet this withered and lively old gentleman"—altho not to be invited to dine with the French President—"is very much more powerful than most of the august tenants of the Elysée. He is one of the greatest of modern powers," adds this writer, "and we would not advise any monarch of Europe to declare war against him."

Nevertheless the poorest pleasure-seeker in Paris, we are told, is better off than this withered, sickly, and anxious old man. To quote the concluding words of the article:

"With all his money, Mr. Rockefeller will get much less fun out of Paris than a student who spends a dollar a week in dissipation. Crushed by the weight of his responsibilities, exhausted by the excitement of great financial battles, satiated with all purchasable pleasures—and what pleasure is not purchasable?—he will move among us, melancholy and disillusioned. Poor Mr. Rockefeller! He is the richest man in the world—a prodigy, a freak, a financial monster—and happiness is not within his reach. It is an unfortunate thing to be either the richest man or the prettiest woman in the world. It is no use for such, like Polycrates, to throw away a ring into the sea in order to propitiate Destiny. Mr. Rockefeller throws away nothing, and the prettiest woman in the world probably has no ring to throw away."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY'S VIEW OF THE DOUMA.

THE condition of things in St. Petersburg, where the conflict between czarism and parliamentarism is now raging, seems, as reflected in the press, to be a labyrinthine maze. The clew to this maze is rendered still more elusive by the recent utterances of Russian statesmen as recorded in the London *Times* and the Paris *Matin*. Mr. Witte, who was always somewhat of an obscurantist, is credited with stating to a correspondent of the French paper above mentioned that the European publicists do not understand Russia psychologically, but only financially, because European bankers have lent money to the Czar. To quote the exiled Premier's own words:

"Europe does not know Russia, save from an economic standpoint, having sent capital there. From a psychological point of view she is completely ignorant of Russia, and that is the reason why she judges the situation incorrectly. That is also why she sees danger where it does not exist, and does not perceive it where it is actually latent. She accords her sympathies to men or to parties who are unable to carry out what they want or what they preach."

A member of the Goremykin Ministry, also, has been talking to a representative of the London *Times* about the Douma, and he seems to think that Count Witte created the Douma only to find his own creation too strong for him. He compares the two thus:

"The Douma may very aptly be compared with Count Witte. There is a close parallel between them. Count Witte came into power on the crest of the revolutionary wave, which he did his best to form and to stimulate. Count Witte incited Mr. Kutler, his Minister of Agriculture, to elaborate an agrarian scheme based on expropriation. It is true that he subsequently disowned Mr. Kutler, but the mischievous idea of expropriation had been cast into the village caldron, there to produce a baleful ferment. The ignorant, simple-minded peasant began to think the land was there for the asking or the taking, and we now see the consequences. But Count Witte's crowning achievement was his electoral law, which gave us a revolutionary Douma. Had he adopted universal suffrage, the result would have been very different. This Apocalyptic Champion on Horseback paid the penalty for his misdeeds, but the Douma is now carrying on his work with his instruments. It appeals, as he did, to the lawless instincts of the mob. It stimulates violence, and will also come to an inglorious end, when its dupes of to-day finally realize whither it would bring us. That consummation is not six months distant."

This minister makes the remarkable statement that the Douma is merely a revolutionary caucus, and has no parliamentary character whatever. To quote:

"The Douma and Parliament are not analogous; indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the Douma is purely and simply a revolutionary body like the Council of Labor Deputies or the Union of Unions. I do not make this assertion because the Douma is in opposition to the Government—I have myself been in opposition—but because of the peculiar character of the Douma's opposition, which is entirely revolutionary. How otherwise is it possible to explain its refusal to indorse a resolution censuring political crimes, or its agrarian proposals, or its demand for a general amnesty and the abolition of capital punishment? I consider that the Douma has, by the position it has taken regarding these questions, betrayed both its revolutionary origin and its revolutionary purposes, and by virtue of these very circumstances is bound to discredit itself; not, however, without doing great mischief."

After prophesying that the Douma is destined to end in a fiasco, this minister poohpoohs the idea that the coming suppression of the people's representative body will cause any serious disturbance of a revolutionary character. He declares:

"But, you will say, before then a revolution or an agrarian uprising will break out. I do not believe it. All the reports to this effect are grossly exaggerated. The lower depths of Russian life are still unstirred by the revolutionary storm, which must sooner

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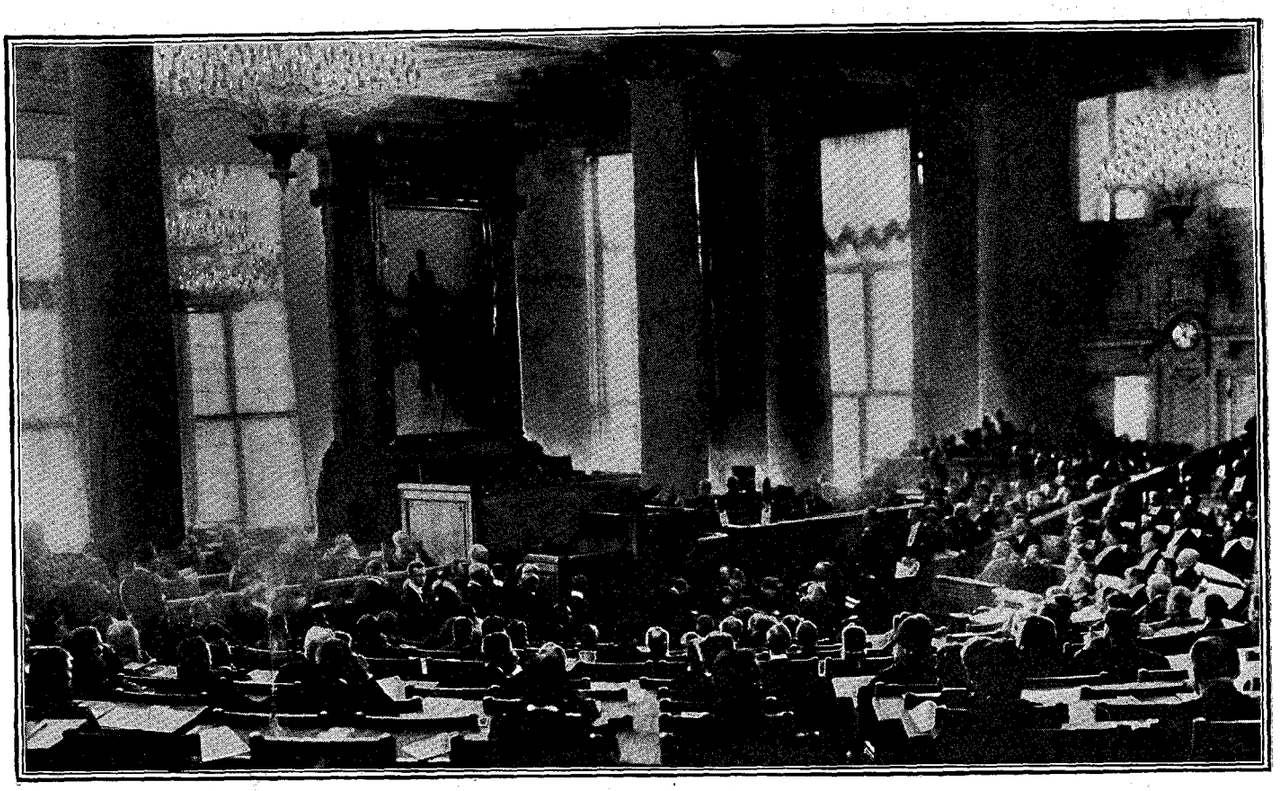

THE DOUMA AT WORK.

or later blow itself out. I admit that many needful reforms have been unduly delayed. Had they been introduced in time, the intelligent classes would not have raised the storm which we are witnessing. But these reforms will now be carried out, and the storm will be stilled. When I say reforms, I allude, of course, to those indicated in the ministerial program. There can be no question of abolishing capital punishment or of granting a general amnesty, and, least of all, of accepting the principle of expropriation. Come and see me in six months. You will then find that all my prophecies have come true."

After listening to these statements it is no wonder that the puzzled correspondent of *The Times* should speak of them as "intrinsically important as coming from a minister of the crown," in that they disclose a "profound divergence of views, amounting to an impossibility of mutual comprehension," as between the bureaucracy and the Douma.

Another Russian minister, who preserves his anonymity, tho he is apparently a man of wide political views, speaks more definitely and constructively of Russia's future in a letter to the London *Telegraph*. He pronounces czarism to be practically dead and declares:

"To return to bureaucratic absolutism is impossible. The tremendous difficulties of the present moment consist on the one hand in the full recognition that it is absolutely necessary to renew the wornout framework of the Government and to renew it by national representation, whereas, on the other hand, the first attempt has proved a failure and calls for corrective changes."

He advocates the institution of a new representative body. The Douma has failed, he thinks, but may furnish some members for a better parliament:

"It behooves the Government by means of sincere words and unequivocal acts to enlist as fellow workers the men of the soil, even tho they are taken from among the deputies of that Douma which has so bitterly disappointed Russia's hope, the sole condition being that they are opposed to unnatural alliances with revolution and are unlikely to cherish fantastic notions and pursue chimerical schemes."

A LOP-SIDED TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

"THE Triple Alliance," says a "diplomat" quoted by the Paris *Liberté*, "is a bigamous union, in which there is no love lost, and jealousy is rampant." Francis Joseph, whom the London *Times* considers to be the most astute, firm, and long-sighted of statesmen, is, of course, master of the household. His late address to the annual delegations from the upper houses of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments delivered at Vienna shows, at any rate, that this Dreibund is by no means what Bebel

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES BETWEEN THE SOVEREIGNS OF THE DREIBUND.

"Now we two have got together, we must not forget our third ally and remind him of our 'unalterable friendship.'"

—*Fischietto* (Turin.)

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in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) pronounced it to be, "a beautiful corpse." In this address Francis Joseph is reported to have accentuated the actuality of a close bond between Austria, Germany, and Italy, with an intimation that Germany was his favorite. In the speech

A SNAPSHOT OF THE TWO EMPERORS AT VIENNA.

of the Emperor-King, as reported in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, this subject is dealt with in the following discriminating terms:

"The Alliance which was concluded a quarter of a century ago with the Government of Germany still maintains its defensive and conservative force as a guaranty of peace, and its continuance claims our most especial solicitude. By the visit which the Emperor William paid to me some days ago our close and friendly relations have again been demonstrated. Characterized by the same feelings of confidence are our relations with our other ally, the kingdom of Italy, with which we find ourselves in the most kindly accord on matters in which we are equally interested."

The different tone in which the Emperor speaks of Germany and Italy is noted by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. To quote:

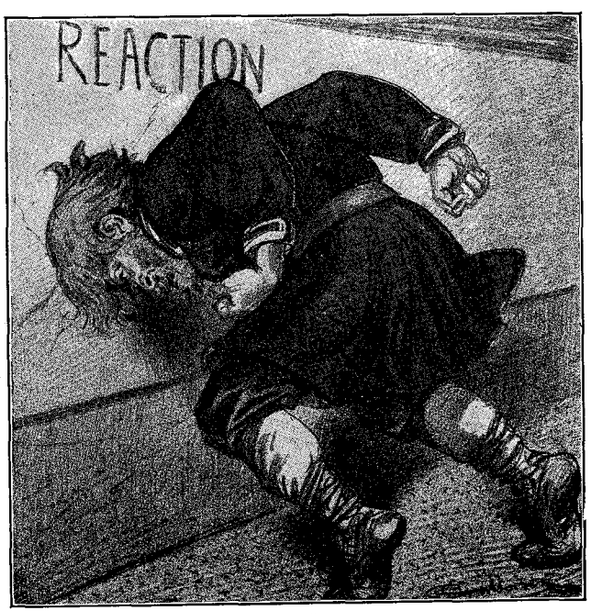
"In this utterance Francis Joseph refers to his alliance with the German Empire in warmer tones than those in which he speaks of his bond with Italy. His words with regard to the latter are more reserved, and he fails to speak of his alliance with Victor Emmanuel as being 'a guaranty of peace!'"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that when in his allusion to Italy he says "the matters in which we are equally interested" he undoubtedly alludes to "the arrangement which had been made between Vienna and Rome to abate the rivalry existing between Italy and the Double Monarchy in the Balkans." This view is also taken by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). It is thus implied that the alliance with Italy has no significance beyond this. The Triple Alliance is thus little more than a name, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* does not hesitate to declare that "if any one believes that the Dreibund has been revived in its pristine force and stability, he will eventually find himself mistaken."

The Austro-Hungarian journal *Pester Lloyd* admits that "the Italian side of the Triple Alliance appears to be less comprehensive than the German, and to be confined to a single point," that, namely, relating to the Balkans. The *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), similarly, thinks that the matters of common interest between the two nations are involved chiefly in the Eastern Question. The writer says:

"The durability and strength of the alliance of Austria with Germany was made evident by the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, when the intimate friendship which existed between the two monarchs was made palpable. The Emperor's relations with his other ally, Italy, are also indicated in his speech from the throne, in which the stability of the alliance was asserted. The area, however, of this 'kindly accord' with Italy is evidently limited to the Eastern Question."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE French Navy, declares *La France Militaire* (Paris), in its present state of dislocation and disorder, practically invites disaster and is exposed to a second Trafalgar.



THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE NOW AFFORDED AMPLE OPPORTUNITY OF EXERCISING THEMSELVES, BY BUTTING THEIR HEADS AGAINST A WALL. WE SHALL SEE HOW LONG IT WILL LAST.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.
He's stuck!
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"PULL DEVIL, PULL BAKER!"

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Naturalization in the United States."—Frank George Franklin. (The University of Chicago Press, $1.50 net.)

"Coniston."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"International Law."—Edwin Maxey. (The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., St. Louis, $6.00 net.)

"The Nature of Truth."—Harold H. Joachim. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

"Alcestis" of Euripides—Translated by J. Churton Collins. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

Matthew Arnold's "Merope" and Sophocles's "Electra."—The latter translated by Robert Whitelaw; edited by J. Churton Collins. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

"Essentials of United States History."—William A. and Blanche S. Mowry. (Silver, Burdett & Co.)

"Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies."—Abbe J. A. Dubois. Translated by Henry K. Beauchamp. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 6s. net.)

"Lectures on the Method of Science."—T. B. Strong. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 7s. 6d. net.)

"Pierce the Ploughman's Crede."—Edited by Walter W. Skeat. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

"Propertius."—Translated by J. S. Phillimore. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 3s. 6d. net.)

"Eediotic Etiquette."—Gideon Wurdz. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., 75 cents.)

"Elements of Political Science."—Stephen Leacock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.75 net.)

"The Sin of George Warrener."—Marie Van Vorst. (The Macmillan Co.)

"Ocean and Inland Water Transportation."—Emory R. Johnson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The King's English." (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

"In Olde Connecticut."—Charles Burr Todd. (The Grafton Press, $1.25 net.)

"Susan Clegg and her Neighbors' Affairs."—Anne Warner. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.00.)

"The Sphinx's Lawyer."—Frank Danby. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.50.)

"Keywords in the Teachings of Jesus."—Rev. A. T. Robertson. (American Baptist Publication Society.)

"The Ancient Miracle."—Jane Grosvenor Cooke. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Religion of Nature."—E. Kay Robinson. (McClure, Phillips Co.)

"The Mirror of the Century."—W. Frewen Lord. (The Bodley Head.)

"From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill."—Holland Thompson. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Teeth and Their Care."—Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt. (Brooklyn King Press, 50 cents.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Eucharist.

BY VAN TASSEL SUTPHEN.

Thanks be for doubt that ends
In clearer light;
Thanks be for loss that lends
Fresh faith to sight.
Grew not the fallow brown,
Spring stood afar;
Did not the sun go down,
Never a star.

Thanks be for shame that whips
On to emprise;
Thanks be for pain that strips
Self of disguise.
Through the quiet, common chord
Overtones thrill;
In the seed dropped abroad,
June liveth still.

Thanks be for life that lives
Stronger through strife;
Thanks be for death that gives
Ending to life.

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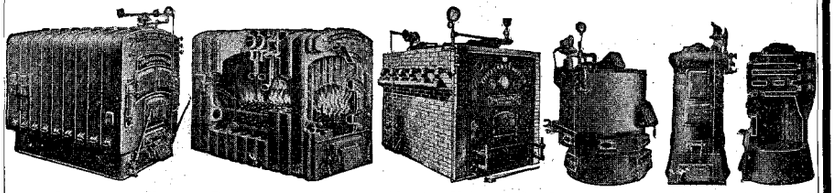

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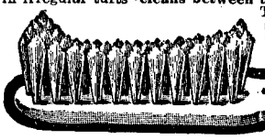

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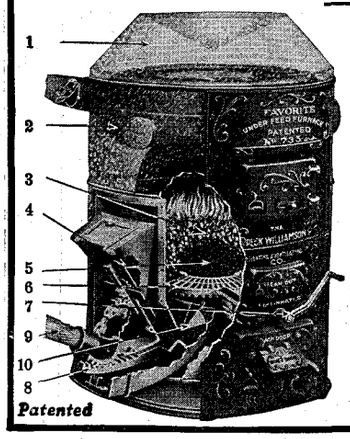
Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills



You will see how it burns and extracts as much heat from a ton of the cheapest grade coal as you have ever been able to obtain from a ton of highest grade coal with an Overfeed furnace. You will appreciate how it soon *pays for itself* and then begins a handsome annual saving for you. The arrows in illustration point to leading features of **Underfeed Furnace** construction.

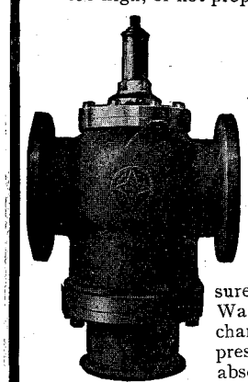
1. X-Ray view showing galvanized casing. **2.** Cast iron radiator. **3.** Fire burning on *top* of the coal—the Underfeed's *exclusive* way. Smoke and gases, which go up the chimney and are wasted in Overfeed furnaces, are released *below* the fire in the **Underfeed** and *must* pass through the fire and are thus converted into heat units. **4.** Sectional view of the feed hopper, in which coal is placed. **5.** Coal as it is forced up *under* the fire. **6.** The revolving grate through which coal is forced. **7.** Grate bar which causes the grate to revolve and drop ashes into the ash pit below. **8.** Plunger operated by lever, which forces coal from the hopper into the fire chamber. **9.** Wood lever operating the plunger. **10.** Automatic valve which prevents coal from dropping back when the plunger is released.

The **Underfeed** is not an experiment. Every claim made for it has been fully established by hundreds of voluntary letters received from those who have subjected it to the severest tests.

New illustrated **Underfeed** booklet **FREE.** It gives full description of furnace and fac-simile letters from happy users. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—absolutely *Free.* Write to-day. Please give name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO., 304 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
It will PAY Dealers to write for our very attractive proposition.

The Power and Energy of Steam, Water and Air
are often *wasted*, because the pressure is either too high, or not properly regulated.



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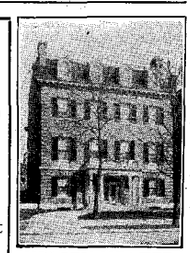
reduce and maintain an even pressure of Steam, Air or Water, regardless of changes in the initial pressure. These valves absolutely save the energy, hence increase the utility of all steam, air and water appliances. The simple turning of a key gives any pressure desired.

Write Us for Information
stating your needs. We will send our catalogue and answer any inquiries personally.
MASON REGULATOR CO.
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
For sale all over the world.

Heating Talks


KELSEY HEATED

The latest and greatest triumph of sanitary, scientific heating gives Summer warmth in Winter homes. Pure outdoor air, **warmed as the sun warms it,** enough for ventilation as well as heat, thereby insuring comfort and good health.

The Kelsey Warm Air Generator

is the application **indoors** of Nature's method of warming air outdoors. **Every room** in the biggest house is filled with pure, warmed, outdoor air, as sweet as the sun-warmed air of Summer. No dust. No waste of fuel or loss of heat. An even temperature always under perfect control.

28,000 KELSEY HEATERS in use.

Send for Booklet J, explaining **how** the KELSEY differs from all other heaters, and for book of "Opinions," with hundreds of letters from users.

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253 Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
New York Office, 156 Fifth Ave.

HAIR Guarantee Backed by The Bank

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is simply a mechanical means of obtaining a free and normal circulation of blood in the scalp.

The Cap gives the scalp a healthy glow and produces a delightful tingling sensation, which denotes the presence of new life in the scalp, and cannot be obtained by any other means. Channels which have been practically dormant for years are opened and all follicle life is stimulated and revived to activity, and by supplying the hair roots with nutrition the weak, colorless hair is in time developed to its natural size and strength. We furnish the Cap on trial and under guarantee issued by the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, and any bank or banker will testify as to the validity of this guarantee. We have no agents, and no one is authorized to sell, offer for sale or receive money for the Evans Vacuum Cap—all orders come through the Jefferson Bank. Let us send you a book which explains the possibilities of the invention, and also evidence of the results it has achieved. This book is sent free on request and we prepay postage in full.

EVANS VACUUM CAP COMPANY, 705 Fullerton Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Song of the silence born,
Freedom of thrall,
Spirit from flesh outworn—
Thanks be for all.
—*From Harper's Magazine* (June).

The Wood of Dreams.

BY GEORGIA WOOD PANGBORN.

Here in the Wood of Dreams, be still, be still!
I weary of your passion and your sighing,
For I would hear the silent, joyous laugh
That mocks all anxious men afraid of dying.

There is a knowledge hid among the trees;
Philosophy amid the grasses glistens:
I think I hear, "There's no such thing as death"—
Be silent—silent! All my spirit listens.
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (June).

By the River.

BY GERALD GOULD.

There's a place by the river
Where the tall grasses shiver,
And the waters are shaken
With the light of the skies;
There the birds are always calling
Then twilight is falling,
And their voices sound forsaken
And strange seem their cries.

There sat we together
In the gray evening weather
And vows were given and taken,
And soft and low replies;
But the birds were always calling
When twilight was falling,
And their voices seemed forsaken
And far and lone their cries.

And now there's no more meeting,
No parting nor re-greeting
When the slow stars awaken
And the sad sun dies,
Still the birds are always calling
When twilight is falling,
And their voices sound forsaken
And bitter strange their cries.
—*From "Lyrics"* (David Nutt).

Life and Death.

BY ERNEST CROSBY.

So he died for his faith. That is fine—
More than most of us do.
But, say, can you add to that line
That he lived for it, too?
In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?
It is easy to die! Men have died
For a wish or a whim—
From bravado or passion or pride.
Was it harder for him?
But to live—every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt
And the world with contempt.
Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he lived.
Never mind how he died.
—*From The Standard.*

Damaris.

BY ELIZABETH ROBERTS MACDONALD.

Vague as a half-remembered dream
Her shadowy presence passes,
And gentle as the summer wind
That breathes among the grasses,
Yet ah, what thoughts awaken
And what old hopes return,
When Damaris goes singing
Among the upland fern.

Her voice is like the sighing
Of cedars on the height,

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Her eyes have caught the glamour
Of the moon's mysterious light;
And ah, what thoughts awaken
And what old hopes return,
When Damaris goes singing
Among the upland fern.
—*From "Dream Verses, and Others"* (L. C. Page).

In the Great Pastures.

(By Meredith Nicholson.)

Our cattle also shall go with us.
(Exodus x. 26.)

When the grave twilight moves toward the West,
And the horizons of the plain are blurred,
I watch, on gradual slope and foot-hill crest,
The dark line of the herd.
And something primal through my being thrills,
For that line met the night when life began!
And cattle gathered from a thousand hills
Have kept the trail with man,
Till their calm eyes his greater iliads hold;
The wonder-look, the dumb reproof and pain,
Have followed him since Abram's herds of old
Darkened the Asian plain.
—*From "Poems"* (Bobbs-Merrill).

Russia, Arise!

Inscribed to Maxim Gorky.

By Edwin Markham.

Rise, Russia, to the great hour rise:
The dead are looking from the skies!
And God's hand, terrible with light,
Upreaching from the arctic night,
Writes on the North with torch of fire—
Writes in one word the world's desire—
Writes awfully the Word of Man
Across the vast auroral span—
Writes "Freedom!" that shall topple kings
And shake to dust their treasonings.

Because the gibbet and the chain
Scatter thy blood, a sacred rain;
Because thou hast a soul all fire
Under the hoof-marks and the mire;
Because thou hast a dream burned white
By many sorrows of the night;
Because thy grief has paid the price,
Paid it in tears and paid it thrice—

CLEVER DOCTOR

Cured a 20 Years' Trouble Without any Medicine.

A wise Indiana physician cured 20 years' stomach disease without any medicine as his patient tells:

"I had stomach trouble for 20 years, tried allopathic medicines, patent medicines and all the simple remedies suggested by my friends but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor who is the most prominent physician in this part of the state told me medicine would do me no good only irritating my stomach and making it worse—that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

"I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking coffee!' why, 'What will I drink?'

"'Try Postum,' said the doctor, 'I drink it and you will like it when it is made according to directions, with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has.'

"Well that was two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stomach is right again and I know Doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble. I only wish I had quit it years ago and drank Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Never too late to mend. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

OSTERMOOR

The Perfect Mattress

is the one you never feel—the one that never forces itself upon your mind—the one that *lets* you sleep at once if sleepy and *lulls* you to dreamland when restless.

Send Your Name on a Postal

for our free book, "The Test of Time," tells all about the Ostermoor, and explains why it fulfills these conditions. It contains 144 pages of vital importance to any one who values health and long life, and the restful sleep that insures both. Your name and address on a postal will do.

Try an Ostermoor for thirty nights, and if it fails to satisfy in any particular, we refund money immediately without question.

Sizes and Prices	
2 feet 6 in. wide, 25 lbs	$8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00
3 feet 6 in. wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35
4 feet 6 in. wide, 45 lbs.	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.
Express Charges Prepaid
In two parts, 50 cents extra

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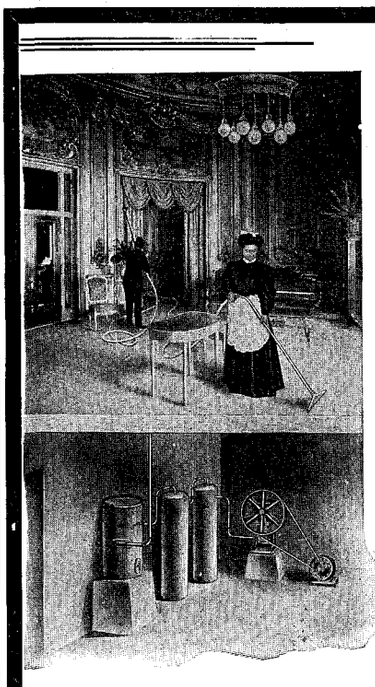
Exclusive Ostermoor agencies almost everywhere—the highest grade merchant in every place. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask *us* who he is—will show you a mattress with the *Ostermoor name and label sewn on the end.* Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 119 Elizabeth St., New York
Canadian Agency: The Ideal Bedding Co., Ltd., Montreal.



EASY HOUSE CLEANING

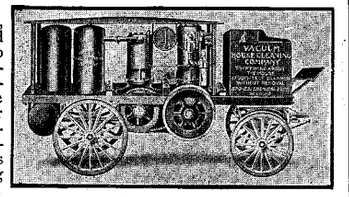
SWEEPING DAY GONE FOREVER

THE modern home has our Vacuum Cleaning Plant installed permanently. With it the maid can do two hours' sweeping in ten minutes, and the dirt *all* goes instantly to a sanitary separator in the basement. It is easy to operate and uses a very small amount of power from the lighting current.

This plant is sold complete, with all tools necessary for cleaning carpets, rugs, draperies, mattresses, pillows, bare floors, etc., f. o. b. Saint Louis, for $375.00 up.

Send for full particulars.

PORTABLE PLANTS for house to house cleaning business, using the vacuum system. Is the most modern and best-equipped machinery manufactured for the purpose. Very profitable. Sold outright, to be used anywhere. No more restrictions than upon portable saw mills, or any other personal property. Cleans everything exquisitely.



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We also manufacture cleaning machinery for Department Stores, Hotels, Office Buildings, Steamships, Railroads, Professional Carpet Cleaners, etc. Give us some idea of what you need and we will submit estimate.

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STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

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WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES
Catalogue "B" illustrates—describes—(free).
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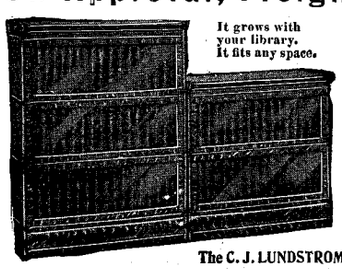
On Approval, Freight Paid Per Section **$1.00** without Door **$1.75** with Door



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The Lundstrom cases are made under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. In purchasing a Lundstrom Sectional Bookcase you are not helping to test a doubtful experiment, but are getting an article which time and experience have proven a wonderful success. Our sectional bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Every book section has non-binding, disappearing glass door and is highly finished in Solid Oak. Tops and bases, $1.00 each. Write for illustrated catalogue No. 23 G.

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Send for Free Book on Household Health

SY-CLO
TRADE MARK

The first step toward a proper understanding of the sanitation of the home is to get the book on "Household Health." It is sent free on application. It explains the perfect principle of the wonderful SY-CLO Closet and shows why it is the safe closet. It tells how to detect the unsanitary closet—how to protect the health of the home.

The SY-CLO Closet has a double cleansing action. A copious flush of water from above starts an irresistible syphonic action from below. The downward rush of the water through the pipes creates a vacuum—a powerful pumplike *pull* which instantly empties the bowl of *all* its contents instead of merely diluting as does the ordinary closet.

Being formed of a single piece of solid white china, the SY-CLO Closet is without crack, joint or seam for the lodgement of impurity. Nothing can adhere or be absorbed.

By an unusually deep water seal between the closet bowl and the sewer connection making the escape of sewer gas into the home impossible, the SY-CLO Closet gives adequate health protection against the dangers from without.

SY-CLO Closets are heavily constructed and have unusual strength. With ordinary care, they will outlast the building,—a perpetual safeguard of health.

SY-CLO stamped on a closet, no matter what other mark is on it, signifies that it is constructed of the best material, with the aid of the best engineering skill, under the direction of the Potteries Selling Co., and that eighteen of the leading potteries of the United States have agreed to maintain its standard of excellence.

If your home contains a closet of imperfect construction, improper material, or one subject to rust, corrosion, or under surface discoloration such as porcelain enameled iron, you may be unknowingly exposed to a dangerous source of disease. If you have such a closet, self defense demands that you replace it with the closet bearing the trade mark name of SY-CLO, the seal of safety, the safeguard of health.

A book on "Household Health" mailed free if you mention the name of your plumber.

Lavatories of every size and design made of the same material as SY-CLO Closets.

POTTERIES SELLING CO., Trenton, N. J.

HAIR ON THE FACE
NECK AND ARMS
Instantly Removed Without Injury to the Most Delicate Skin.

In compounding an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery

"MODENE"

Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic **IT CANNOT FAIL. Modene supersedes electrolysis.** Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases on receipt of $1.00 per bottle. Postage stamps taken. Address

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 520 Cincinnati, O.

No More Hay Fever

Pollen and Dust in the nostrils cause Hay Fever.

The **CARENCE NASAL SHIELD**

excludes all irritating substances, thereby preventing inflammation. It is a dainty, invisible, thoroughly sanitary device. Price complete, $5.00. Send for Booklet. Address

NASAL SHIELD CO., 470 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

If You Never Wore Garters

start to-day. Get a pair of Brighton Flat Clasp Garters and walk easy. They neither bind, rub nor chafe the leg. No teeth or sharp projections to tear the socks or catch in the clothing. They keep the socks and underclothing absolutely smooth. The only garter with the perfectly flat clasp. All metal parts heavily nickeled. Absolutely **pure silk** web (*not mercerized cotton*). All the latest designs and colorings. 25 cents a pair, at your dealers or sent by mail postpaid.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philad'a
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

Flat BRIGHTON GARTERS Clasp

Therefore all great souls surge to thee,
The blown white billows of one sea·
Therefore thy spirit shall prevail,
For in thy failure God shall fail!

This is the hour; awake, arise!
A whisper on the Volga flies;
A wild hope on the Baltic leaps,
A terror over the Neva creeps;
A joy is on the trail that goes
Reddening the white Siberian snows;
The cliffs of Caucasus are stirred
With the glad wonder of a word;
The white wave of the Caspian speaks,
And Ural answers from her peaks.
The Kremlin bells in all their towers
Wait trembling for the Hour of hours,
When they shall cry the People's will—
Cry Marathon and Bunker Hill!

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (July).

Wide Margins.

BY MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

Print not my Book of Days, I pray,
On meager page, in type compact,
Lest the Great Reader's calm eye stray
Skippingly through from fact to fact;

But let there be a liberal space,
At least 'twixt lines where ill is writ,
That I with tempering hand may trace
A word to dull the edge of it.

And save for me a margin wide
Where I may scribble at my ease
Elucidative note and guide
Of most adroit apologies!

—*From "Poems"* (Bobbs-Merrill).

PERSONAL.

Harry N. Pillsbury.—The news of the death of Harry N. Pillsbury, who held for years the title of chess champion of America, is accompanied by most remarkable accounts of the phenomenal memory which made possible his success. The Boston *Herald* has collected some of these, from which we quote:

In exhibitions he would play from twelve to twenty-two games of chess blindfolded, the latter figure being the number of boards at one exhibition at Moscow, Russia, three years ago, the record exhibition of the kind. He would, instead of tables at chess, include some of checkers, a game in which he was one of the world's experts, or would take a hand at whist, in which he was also proficient, and while playing whist would play eight or ten boards of chess or checkers, or both.

Another field in which he exhibited was in memory feats. A reader would slowly recite once, say, one hundred nonsense syllables from a list, when he would recite them back from memory, in any desired order, as from the last to the first or first to last, or from the middle of the lists to the ends, etc. The "knight's move" problems were among his striking feats, as, blindfolded, he would move the chess knight from any designated square and finish at any square desired, touching in the mean while every square on the board once, and once only.

He always said, in response to the inquiry as to how he did it, that he "didn't know," except that in memorizing anything he unconsciously arranged the data in a symmetrical order and was never at a loss to find it in his mental picture. He always claimed that these feats were no more of a mental strain to him than the memorizing of a few street numbers or telephone numbers, done unconsciously by most of us, was to the average citizen.

Altho he acquired the highest honors at an early age, he was never spoiled by them, nor had he any of the eccentricities or affectations common to great players. Always ready to assist other players with his advice and keen anaylsis, and disclaiming the miserable haggling over match stakes which mars the career of some of the present great players. Mr. Pillsbury has been regarded as a veritable Bayard of the chess arena and his death means the loss of one who has upheld the best traditions of the game. Altho he never technically won the world's

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championship, now held by Edmund Lasker, he has several times defeated the latter in tournament play and offhand games.

A Laurel Wreath of Gold.—The material expression of the Canadian pride in her Marathon runner, William Sherring, is compared, by the Rochester *Post-Express*, with the manner in which the ancient Greeks did honor to their victors in the Olympic contests centuries ago. Sherring, says this paper, "has discovered that prowess in athletics is a good investment."

Before he went to Greece he was a brakeman at $30 a month. He returns to Hamilton a hero, and this is what happens: The city council votes $500 for him; the Government of the Province of Ontario adds $500 to this amount; the Toronto Baseball Club sends him a purse of $400; the citizens of Toronto raise $350 for him; the citizens of Hamilton subscribe $3,600 to show their appreciation of their townsman's victory; his personal friends present a house and lot to him, and the Canadian Government has created a sinecure for him, a position that will pay $750 a year and leave his time free for whatever he chooses to do. Such liberality is remarkable. The first runner from Marathon to Athens, the hero who brought tidings of the victory of the Greeks over the barbarians, fell dead in the moment of triumph, crying, "Rejoice!" as he swayed into the arms of friends. But dying he gained immortal fame, for the Greeks worshiped bodily vigor and physical prowess, and their poets immortalized the Marathon courier in heroic verse, and their matchless sculptors preserved his features in marble. William Sherring, the winner of the Marathon race of 1906, received more material rewards; but the spirit that actuated the Canadians in their gifts is the spirit of the ancient Greeks who wreathed the brows of their athleuc champions with bay leaves.

John M. Pattison.—Tho Governor of Ohio in name and in fact, the late John M. Pattison had been so seriously ill ever since his inauguration, five months ago, that little opportunity was given him to prove the caliber which his supporters believed him to possess. His death removes from office the only impediment to Republican supremacy in the State, but "It is to be hoped, for the sake of Ohio's political future," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "that his

WELL POSTED

A California Doctor With 40 Years' Experience

"In my 40 years' experience as a teacher and practitioner along hygienic lines," says a Los Angeles physician, "I have never found a food to compare with Grape-Nuts for the benefit of the general health of all classes of people. I have recommended Grape-Nuts for a number of years to patients with the greatest success and every year's experience makes me more enthusiastic regarding its use.

"I make it a rule to always recommend Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee in place of coffee when giving my patients instructions as to diet, for I know both Grape-Nuts and Postum can be digested by anyone.

"As for myself, when engaged in much mental work my diet twice a day consists of Grape-Nuts and rich cream. I find it just the thing to build up gray matter and keep the brain in good working order.

"In addition to its wonderful effects as a brain and nerve food Grape-Nuts always keeps the digestive organs in perfect healthy tone. I carry it with me when I travel, otherwise I am almost certain to have trouble with my stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Strong endorsements like the above from physicians all over the country have stamped Grape-Nuts the most scientific food in the world.

"There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

This paper may look white to you until you place something whiter beside it. Try it with a sheet of white notepaper or piece of chalk

This is the jar the druggist sells for home use.

Your skin may look clean after washing—until you see the left-in dirt that Pompeian Massage Cream will bring out of the pores

Just as this paper looks white until it is compared with something whiter, so your skin may look clean after you have washed it, until you try a Pompeian massage and see the left-in dirt that it brings out.

You have been washing with soap and water, but still the dirt remained. You *thought* your skin was *clean*, but wondered why it was sallow and why the wrinkles grew more in evidence every year.

Pompeian Massage Cream

gently rubbed *in* and then as gently rubbed *out* will bring with it *the dirt that soap has never touched*, nourishes the skin, puts the rosy blood into the cheeks—let's nature do its perfect work.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE

and our illustrated book on Facial Massage, showing how to keep the skin in a natural, healthy condition, free from blackheads and other imperfections.

Ladies appreciate Pompeian Massage Cream because it gives a bright, clear complexion, by stimulating the circulation, and keeping the pores free from dust and dirt, which mere soap and water only partially remove.

Gentlemen find Pompeian Massage Cream is a great relief after shaving; it takes away the after-shaving discomfort, and tends to make the skin stronger and less sensitive. Your barber has Pompeian Massage Cream—don't let him use a substitute.

This is the jar the barber buys.

We prefer you to buy of your dealer whenever possible. Do not accept a substitute for Pompeian under any circumstances. If your dealer does not keep it, send us his name, and we will send a 50c. or $1.00 jar of the Cream, postpaid, on receipt of price.

POMPEIAN MFG. CO., 15 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

Pompeian Massage Soap is a delight to any one who appreciates a soap of the very highest quality.

All About Revival Meetings

"The Manual of Revivals" by Rev. G. W. Hervey, A. M., is a volume of practical hints and suggestions from histories of revivals, and biographies of revivalists, with themes for the use of pastors; it includes texts, subjects and outlines of the sermons of many distinguished evangelists. 12mo, cloth, 332 pages. $1.25, postpaid.

"Will be a great help to a conscientious, faithful minister."—*Lutheran Observer.*

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How to Conduct Funeral Services. "Pulpit and Grave" edited by E. J. Wheeler, A. M., includes sermons, outlines, obituary addresses, prayers, classified texts, scripture-readings, death-bed testimonies, funeral etiquette, etc., for the use of preachers, $1.50.

"Far superior to any other work of a similar kind."—*Methodist Recorder.*

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Stop Forgetting

You can stop forgetting by a little practice and a few simple rules. You can study my course anywhere, any time, in spare moments. **You are no greater intellectually than your memory.** Simple, inexpensive. Increases business capacity, social standing by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, business details, study. Develops will, concentration, conversation, public speaking, writing, etc. Write to-day for free copy of my interesting booklet, "How to Remember." Address

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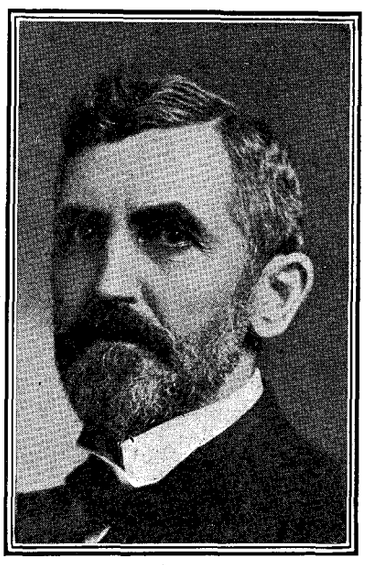
example will not be thrown away upon those who aspire to lead in politics." The following review of his successful campaign for the office of governor appears in the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

"The last political campaign in Ohio was one of the most remarkable in the history of the State. Mr. Pattison was a regular party nominee for Governor, with his views on all public questions written in his career and achievements. They were not uniform in party alinement. He was elected by a majority which the opposition would have been glad to have accepted as equal to the average on their side. All the rest of his ticket fell by the usual arithmetic of disaster. The triumph was perspicuously personal,

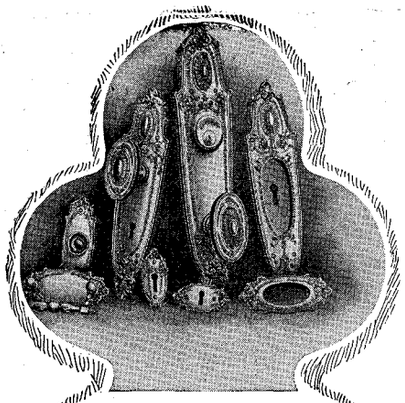


JOHN M. PATTISON.

tho at the same time a high testimonial to the electorate of the State, who knew they had found a man who could be relied on to cross the party lines at the right places and be responsible to the whole community at a time when independence seemed almost positively necessary. Mr. Pattison was a brave and direct man. He was skilled in the legitimate strategy of politics, but he was not a trickster or a dodger. He was a candidate for an emergency, and served the purpose faithfully and well. Whatever able and strong men may have had against the course of politics in 1905 everybody knew that John M. Pattison had no secrets, and everybody knew where to find him. Nobody could spring a surprise upon him. His life was open for all to read, and he calmly but defiantly stood by the whole of it. Nobody will ever be able to tell now what the general outcome of his administration as Governor might have been had he lived out his term; but it may be set down with the certainty of a fixed star that it would have been approved by the conscience of John M. Pattison."

The Coronation of an Elected King.—The coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway was accomplished, we are told, upon an appropriation of about $26,000. It was a very simple ceremony—almost democratic in its simplicity—and described as entirely in accord with the democratic tendencies of the new Norwegian kingdom. The Hartford *Courant* thus writes of the coronation scene and the coming of the new sovereigns to the throne:

"It has been in every way appropriate for the young King and Queen, and their little three-year-old boy, to journey from Christiania to Trondhjem by sea, for the sea is about half of the possessions of Norway. Shore calls were made all along the picturesque route, with the winding fiords and great mountains on the right and the broad ocean on the left, and these brief stops have brought the new monarch and his people closer together than ever before. There have been some dinners, we believe, on the way up, but no ornate banquets or costly fêtes—nothing



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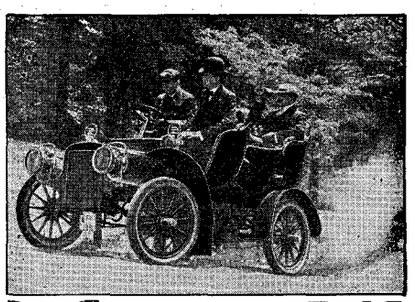

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famous not only as a hill-climber but as a car always to be depended upon, no matter how severe the service.

And with it all the cost of maintenance is so low that a small allowance for fuel and lubrication practically covers the season's outlay.

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extravagant, nor even pretentious—but merely the friendly and hospitable greetings that constitute a bond in memory for both those who come and those who stay. For a hardy and courageous but little people—about half a million fewer than there are in Massachusetts—occupying a narrow and rugged land, this method of seeing their new King is democratic enough to please them and be of advantage to him. King Haakon is only 34 years old, and his wife is 37 years old; he, the second son of the present King of Denmark, was brought up with marked simplicity, and his wife, a daughter of the King of England, was by no means brought up extravagantly; and therefore nothing in the way of early usage or habit stands in the way of their adjusting themselves to the small financial dimensions of Norway with good-nature and the consciousness that their lives are proceeding substantially on the old lines. Given good sense on their part—and both are reputed to be well endowed in this respect—they are likely to suit Norway, and Norway is likely to suit them."

"Fisherman Bob" Roosevelt.—Robert B. Roosevelt, the Democratic uncle of our Republican President, was a noted fisherman, and champion of the fish and game laws of New York State. He was also known as a Congressman, as American Minister to The Hague, and was prominent in the national Democratic Committee of Cleveland's third campaign and in the reform movement which rid New York city of the Tweed gang. Above his other services to country and State, however, his activities which gained him the title of "Fisherman Bob" stand forth. The Hartford *Courant* says of him:

An outdoor man, a sound woodsman, a clever shot, and a thirty-third degree fisherman, he was the father of the New York State Fish Commission and for years its president. Later he was the president of national and international game-protection associations, and wrote intelligently and lovingly of our American game birds and fish; he strove valiantly to save them from stupid and insensate slaughter. The goodly fellowship of the rod and gun, and, indeed, all true nature-lovers, owe a large debt of gratitude to "Fisherman Bob."

Between the Democratic uncle and the Republican nephew there was a strong affection, never disturbed. Year before last some of the wiseacres at New York Democratic headquarters thought it would be a shrewd thing to put Robert B. Roosevelt's name on the Parker-Davis electoral ticket. They reckoned without the gentleman himself. He promptly forbade any such use of his name. "I differ with my nephew on certain great fundamental political principles," he said, "but I am very fond of him and there is not living to-day a nobler, truer, more unselfish, better man."

A Millionaire Senate.—A representative of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* has recently been investigating the wealth of our nation's Senate to discover if it be really a "House of Dollars" and a "Millionaires' Club," as various writers have termed it. After admitting that some fifty per cent. of the Senators are worth nearly a million dollars, or over, and contrasting the power of some of the less wealthy with their more affluent associates, the writer concludes "that wealth counts for less in the Senate than outside." Some of his discoveries follow:

Thirty-five men in the Senate, including the Vice-

FISHING.

According to advertisements all summer resorts are alike. They are the best ever—but if fishing is better anywhere else than it is in "Georgian Bay" we do not know where it is. There is a greater variety of fish in this water than anywhere else, and they are always hungry. No one ever counted the fish in the Georgian Bay, but those that have been caught there have been counted and eaten, and if you read the Government reports on fisheries, you know that Georgian Bay supplies more fish than any other equal body of water in the world. Georgian Bay has a monopoly on fish. The only place you can afford to fish is where the fish are numerous, big and delicious in flavor, and that place is Georgian Bay—so the fishermen say. Suppose you send for booklet issued by Grand Trunk Railway System, telling about the home of the bass, pickerel, pike, and the noble trout family. Address, FRANK P. DWYER, E. P. A., G. T. R. S., 290 Broadway, New York.

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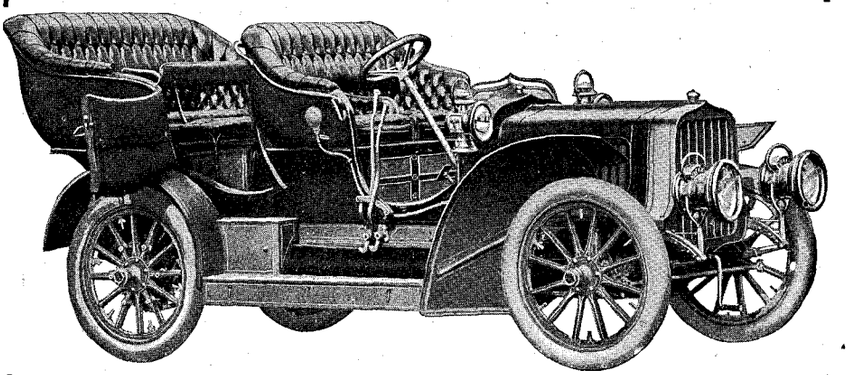
Buy a Chrome Nickel Steel



Type XII, 35-40 H. P. Pope-Toledo, $3,500

and your "right of way" on any road, anywhere, will be absolute, supreme and acknowledged. It matters not what make "the other fellow" drives, nor what price he paid, you can pass him if you want to. Isn't it a great satisfaction to know that your car has this quality—even though you do not want extreme speed? It is a positive assurance of **Power,** Power **at the Wheels,** Power for Emergencies, Power for Hills, for Sand and Heavy Roads; Reserve Power, so that your engine is exerting itself scarcely more than idling when bowling along at a 30 mile clip. The Type XII Pope-Toledo can be driven **on the High Gear** 6 or 60 miles an hour.

WILL THEY "STAND UP"?

We can answer positively and emphatically, they will. This is **a demonstrated fact.** Type XII's are running in nearly every State in the Union, and are giving absolutely no trouble whatever; not a few of them, but literally hundreds of them. The transmission and shafts are made of **Chrome Nickel Steel,** showing a test of 225,000 pounds to the square inch. A new locking device makes it impossible to shift the gears until clutch is disengaged. Axles are of the "I-Beam" Type, stationary, from steel testing 110,000 pounds to the square inch. Gravity feed. Powerful brakes; both foot and hand brakes working on rear hub bands.

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Write for a trial box—we send it **without cost.** If you suffer from headache or neuralgia, Megrimine is a necessity—the most reliable remedy on the market. Cures any headache in thirty minutes. After one trial you will never be without it. Twenty years of success places Megrimine at the head of all remedies for painful nervous troubles. For sale by all druggists, or address

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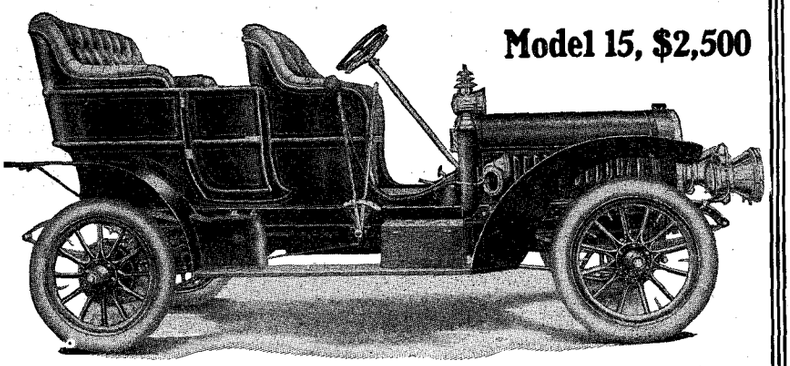

Model 15, $2,500

Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for a large sample pouch and booklet; both will be a delight to you.

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A wonderful blend of North Carolina golden leaf, whose high natural aroma and exquisite fragrance is peculiar to the Piedmont section where it is grown. The leaf is carefully selected and blended by experts after being thoroughly matured and ripened by age—mellow as a rare old whiskey. Made; nearly altogether by hand in the old fashioned way. Purest and highest grade smoking tobacco manufactured. This is what makes it

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Never bites the tongue—It is unadulterated. Not sold by dealers, but direct to smokers in perfect condition.

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President, are known or conservatively estimated to be worth $1,000,000 or more each. Their aggregate fortunes total $342,000,000. Half a dozen others are worth somewhat less than $1,000,000. Not many are dependent wholly on their salaries. In fact, a Senator can not live on his salary, and, unless he has about $100,000, must supplement it by work at some business or profession.

The sources of Senatorial wealth are various. Some was inherited, like President Roosevelt's, and increased or preserved by prudence and industry. Some was obtained by marriage. Mostly it was the result of the application of personal ability to the development of natural resources, aided by the country's general prosperity.

The Senate's wealth is largely sectional—Northern and Western rather than Southern. It is also Republican rather than Democratic. But it is not a partizan product. It is Northern and Republican, rather than Southern and Democratic, simply because the bulk of the nation's wealth lies north of the dividing line, and the North sends Republicans to the Senate as a rule. And the very richest man in the Senate, whose wealth equals or exceeds that of all his colleagues combined, is a Western Democrat, Senator William A. Clark of Montana.

An Unwilling Elijah.—John Alexander Dowie, of Zion City fame, advanced some startling information at a recent hearing before the United States District Court in Chicago. "Are you Elijah the Restorer?" he was asked by the judge. "I have always been," came the modest reply. In response to further inquiries regarding his identity with Elijah, the prophet confessed that at first he had been unwilling to acknowledge the fact, but had later acquiesced. The New York *Times* repeated the story in its news columns the following day:

"I resented the revelation, as it were, and for years was grieved and angry if any one suggested that I was Elijah. I am not a visionary man. The first time it came to my attention was in Melbourne or Sydney, Australia, while at the head of a Bible society.

"One night I was asked to preach a sermon. I went to supper and ordered two meals, which I forgot to eat. I had been thinking over my subject, and could not get beyond Elijah. I was thinking of his remarkable career, and my supper got cold.

"One of my deacons told me I had a message from God. I laughed and said, 'You go away and let me alone.' He said, 'I want to tell you, you are Elijah.' He said that three times and walked away. I was much distressed, for he could not have known I had been thinking of Elijah for an hour. I spoke, and my last idea was that I was Elijah. But as God is my judge, the thought that I was the second embodiment never entered my head.

"After the sermon one member said to me, 'I feel like saying you are Elijah.' I said, 'I am not; don't get that bee in my bonnet.' For years I would not think of it, but in after-years I had to come to it. They were all right. The first open revelation was that night."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Nevada Porter.—"They have an ingenious colored porter traveling on the Tonopah Railroad," remarked Chauncey L. Canfield, who is just back from a trip to the Nevada mining-camps. "There's a train over there that gets to Goldfield at 5 o'clock in the morning, and if you own several million shares of mining stock and are known in the camp as a multimillionaire mining operator and tip the colored porter with reckless abandon he will allow you to sleep until 8 o'clock. Otherwise he is liable to rouse you out of your berth at 5 o'clock.

"There was a passenger on the train the other morning who had crossed the porter's palm with a paltry silver dollar, and at 5 o'clock in the morning this porter was pulling the curtains off that passenger's berth and notifying him that it was time to arise.

"'It's one of the rules of the company,' said the

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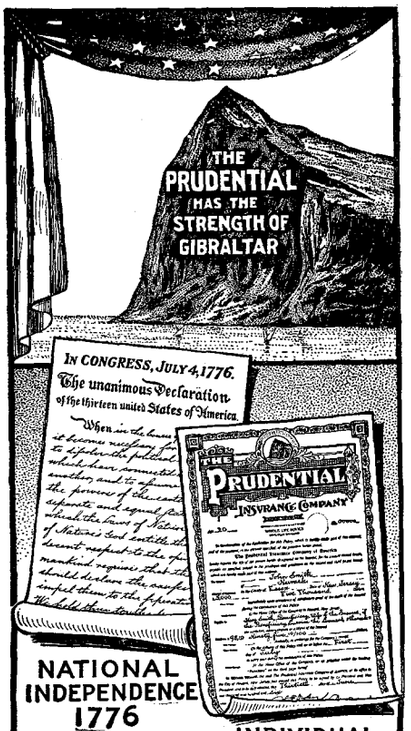
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Write now, tell us how much you can afford to invest every year in Life Insurance, how much insurance you would like to obtain, and your age, and we will help you to a decision to your advantage. Address Dept. R.

The Prudential Insurance Company OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

John F. Dryden, Prest. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

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MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

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porter, 'that passengers must get up when the train arrives, and go uptown.'

"The passenger calmly reached under his pillow and drew forth a revolver that looked as big as a 13-inch gun on a battle-ship.

"'Now you get out of here quick,' he said to the porter, poking the weapon in the face of the colored attendant.

"'I begs your pardon,' said the colored porter, 'but there is occasions when this rule can be broken, and I thinks this is one of them.'"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The More the Merrier.—CRAFTY MILLINER—"Really, Miss Passay, the white feather on your hat makes you look at least five years younger."

MISS PASSAY—"Well, you may—er—put a couple more white feathers on it."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Paradoxical.—SUBURBAN PATIENT—"Doctor, I am sorry you have had to come so far from your regular practise."

DOCTOR—"Oh, it's all right. I have another patient in the neighborhood, so I can kill two birds with one stone."—*Judge.*

L'Envoi.*

(*For any ten-cent magazine.*)

When Earth's last scandal is printed and the forms are battered and pied,
When the newest muck-heap has crumbled and the oldest raker has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—lie down for an æon or two,
Till Saint Teddy, the Master Critic, shall find us something to do.

And those that were good shall be happy: they shall sit on a cloud and rail
At the swing of the stars in their courses and the curve of a comet's tail—
Thomas and David and Upton, Sammie and Ida and Ray,
They shall censure and kick and cavil, and never be tired a day.

And only Saint Teddy shall praise us and only Saint Teddy shall blame;
And no one shall kick for money, and no one shall kick for fame,
But just for the joy of the kicking; and each shall be perfectly free
To change and arrange Creation as he thinks that it ought to be. —*Puck.*

* With the usual regrets.

Ground for Suspicion.—An Emporia woman brought suit in the District Court to-day for a divorce from her husband because she found a canceled check in his check-book for two dollars for ribbons for his typewriter.—*Emporia Gazette.*

A Receipt for His Brain.—An Ohio politician enjoys telling of a political discussion he once overheard in a country grocery store.

In some way the argument, quite a heated one, degenerated into a dispute in which one side took the position that the others were crazy to entertain such political tenets as theirs.

At this point a solemn-looking individual, who up to this time had held his peace, suddenly interjected:

"Gents, I want to say that I'm the only sane man here that has the papers to prove it!"

The crowd gazed upon him in astonishment.

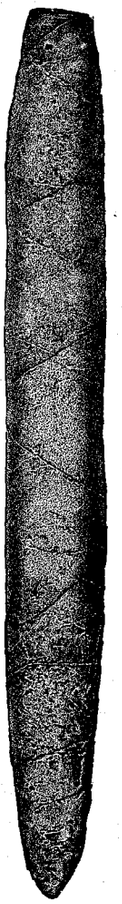
"It is true, gents," continued the solemn-looking individual, as he drew forth a document from the recesses of his coat, "here's my discharge from the State Insane Asylum!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Just as Good.—CUSTOMER—"Give me two yards of honesty, please."

CLERK—"Very sorry, madam, we are just out of honesty; but I can show you candor, which looks just like it, and is less expensive."—*American Spectator.*

When you pay a retailer 10c. for a cigar, where does the 10c. go?

The retailer keeps a few cents of it for his profit, the jobber a few cents for his, and only half of that 10c. actually reaches the manufacturer to pay for the tobacco and the making of the cigar.



Does the jobber or the retailer add one iota of value to that cigar? No; on the contrary the cigar is a little the worse for having passed through the extra hands—it has had more opportunity to dry out, lose its aroma, and to absorb foreign odors. So, then, when you buy cigars of a retailer YOU REALLY PAY HIM FOR DEPRECIATING THE QUALITY OF THE CIGARS.

When you buy cigars from me you not only save all jobbers' and dealers' profits, getting your cigars at half retailers' price, but you get your cigars straight from my packing room from a tobacco atmosphere, in unbroken, uncontaminated packages. So there are advantages of quality as well as of price in my way of selling cigars. Here is my offer that proves:

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of the Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean, Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

Enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are wanted.

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THE TRAVELER'S HANDBOOK.

Tells you all about foreign shopping, hotels, tips, usages, etiquette, and other details of comfort and convenience. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

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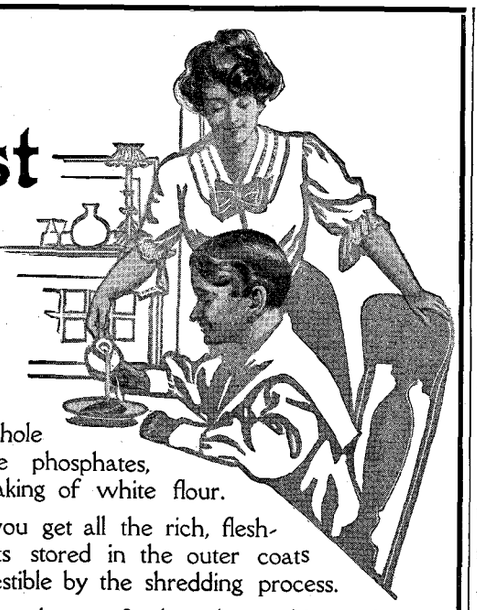
A Boy's Breakfast



is more important than a Boy's Books. One helps to build the body—without which there can be no mind. The boy thinks with the gray matter of his brain.

This gray matter is built out of the phosphorus in the food he eats.

The outer coats of the whole wheat berry are rich in the phosphates, which are discarded in the making of white flour.

In Shredded Whole Wheat you get all the rich, flesh-forming, muscle-making elements stored in the outer coats of the wheat berry made digestible by the shredding process.

Shredded Wheat is the purest, cleanest food made on this continent; contains more nutriment than meat, is more easily digested, is more economical, and hence is an ideal summer food. No "secret process"; our plant is open to the world; over 100,000 visitors last year.

The Biscuit (warmed in oven) is delicious for breakfast with hot or cold milk or cream or for any meal in combination with fruits, creamed vegetables or meats. TRISCUIT is the shredded wheat wafer, used as a Toast with butter, for picnics, excursions, for light lunches on land or on sea. Our Cook Book is sent FREE.

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For All Ages

1st—"*The Infant in the Nurse's Arms.*"

That Horlick's Malted Milk is the best milk-food for the baby is proved by thousands of healthy infants everywhere. It is pure, rich milk, so modified and enriched with the extract of selected malted grains as to be easily digested by the weakest stomach. Ready at a moment's notice by simply stirring in water. No additional milk or cooking is required.

Very sustaining for nursing mothers. A healthful, invigorating food drink for everybody, from infancy to old age. A glassful taken hot before retiring induces restful sleep.

A sample, vest pocket lunch case, also booklet, giving many valuable recipes, sent free, if mentioned. At all druggists.

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Identified.—"This," remarked Mr. Softe, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"

"I think so," said Miss Caine. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—*Cassel's Journal.*

Propitious.—An English daily had the following advertisement: "Wanted—A gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."—*Christian Register.*

Just as Good.—A British army order advises that, where possible, mules should be used to draw machine guns. "When, however," says the order, "a mule is not available, any intelligent noncommissioned officer will do instead."—*Ram's Horn.*

A Boudoir Confidence.—"But why have you broken your engagement?"

"Well, I simply couldn't marry a man with a broken nose."

"Ah, I wonder how he got his nose broken, poor fellow!"

"Oh, I struck him accidentally with my brassie when he was teaching me golf."—*The Bystander.*

The Bill-boards.

(*Affectionately dedicated to the paint-smeared landscape of New Jersey as seen from passing trains.*)

En route from giddy Gotham town to Slumberville, Pee-aye,
I watched the lovely prospect gliding noislessly away.
The grass was green as emerald, the trees were leafing out—
Hark! Barter's Little Shiver Chills assail me with a shout.
A wheat-field's pleasant countenance of Dopa-Dola screamed,
While See That Chump? and No-you-don't from many a hummock gleamed.
Then Snitcher's old Pasteuria (the kind you've always fought)
Stood side-by-each with Mormon Oats and clamored to be bought.

His Pastor's Choice, Toad-in-your-neck and Furrow's Dustless Beans
Chimed in with Candy Casket-ettes to woo my meager means.
Then Dromedary Consommé (just add hot air and nerve)
With Fingeritall's Two-Dollar Botch came flashing 'round the curve,
U-stola Cooky, Tough on Flats (don't die in rented house)
Lined up with Garlick's Salted Bilk with monster cows a-browse.
Strawberry's Racial Dope was there with Stench's Handshake Kills,
While Glennon's Balkan Chowder howled from all the hidden hills.
—*Puck.*

An Ounce of Prevention.—"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.'"

"Why?"

"So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Force of Habit.—"Pat" is sexton of a Buffalo church, and before holding his present position he was a street-car conductor. His sallies of wit are discussed and keenly enjoyed by the congregation.

"Pat" presented the collection box to a "pillar of the church" one evening, and in fishing out some change from his vest pocket, where he had slipped it for convenience, the man brought to light two cigars. "Pat" leaned over him and in the most solemn of tones said: "Smokin' in the three rear seats only."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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Not Just What He Meant.—At a wedding-feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. He intended to imply that he was unprepared for speechmaking, but he unfortunately placed his hand upon his bride's shoulder, and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening and concluding words:

"This—er—thing has been forced upon me."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Would Help Some.

On the first of the month I'm reminded
Of civic and personal ills;
I wish they would print the significant hint,
On each letter-box "Post no Bills!"
—*Cleveland Leader.*

Love.

A little boy, a little bow,
Shooting a very little shaft—
'Tis they that make the gray old world
Go round, and broke and daft.
—*Puck.*

Ruled Out.—PROUD BEAUTY—"But I can't marry that man, mamma! I don't love him!"

PRUDENT MAMMA—"That is merely a technical objection, Patricia, and must not be allowed to stand in the way of a match so desirable from every point of view."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Too Truthful.—Norman Hapgood, the journalist and essayist, was discussing American newspapers. "It is not enough that our papers shall tell the [illegible]," he said. "Truth-telling in itself is not particularly wise nor praiseworthy. Indeed, it is sometimes the reverse.

"Thus a young man called on a young lady one spring morning very early. He had his big automobile along. He wanted to give the young lady a morning spin through the country.

"A little girl, the young lady's niece, answered the bell.

"'Is your auntie in?' said the young man.

"'Yes, sir,' said the little girl.

"'That's good. Where is she?' he went on.

"'She's up stairs,' said the little girl, 'in her nightey looking over the balustrade.' "—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

Not in Mourning.—A New York man was talking about Opie Read, the brilliant author and journalist.

"Read, you know," he said, "founded the *Arkansas Traveler.* He edited that excellent paper for ten years or more, and made a great success of it.

"They say that in the spring of 1885 a reporter for the *Traveler* died. He was a fine young chap. A visitor to the office, the day after the funeral, found the editor and his staff talking about his loss disconsolately.

"'It has been a sad loss, friends,' the visitor said. 'A sad loss indeed.' He sighed and looked about the room. 'And I am pleased to see,' he went on, 'that you commemorate the melancholy event by hanging up crape.'

"Opie Read frowned.

"'Crape?' he said. 'Where do you see any crape?'

"'Over there,' said the visitor, pointing.

"'Crape be durned,' said Read. 'That isn't crape. It's the office towel.' "—*Exchange.*

Illustrating the Difference.—"What's the difference between vision and sight?"

"See those two girls across the street?"

"Yes."

"Well, the pretty one I would call a vision of loveliness, but the other one—she's a sight."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Easier Course.—"Madam, I must request you to remove your hat," remarked the polite theater usher.

The lady smiled grimly.

"Does my hat annoy the little man behind me?"

"Yes, madam."

"Then you'll find it much easier to remove him."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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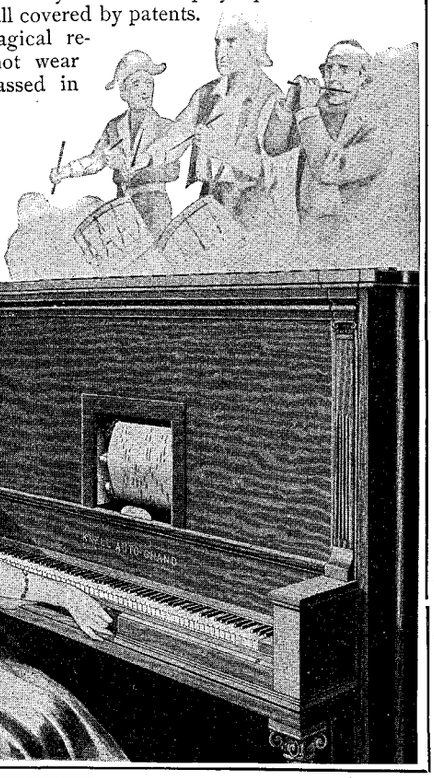

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Vigilant Fido.—In the barber-shop the scissors clicked merrily away, and the barber's dog lay on the floor close beside the chair, looking up intently all the time at the occupant who was having his hair cut.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer.

"He is, sir," said the barber.

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber, smiling. "Sometimes I make a mistake and take a little piece off a customer's ear!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Over the Phone.—"Hello—Hello! Is that Mr. Richdad? This is Cholly Sappie speaking. I called you up to inform you, sir, that last night I—er—I placed an engagement ring on your daughter's finger, and—"

"Ring off!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Foraker.

No helping brother at his side—
Not one on whom he had relied.

Alone he towered in conscious might.
His comrades all had taken flight;
They heeded not his lonely plight.

Alone amid his jeering foes
He stood and struck a conscious pose—
Tho what he stood for no one knows.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Pointed.—MISS CUTTING—"I saw you in the car on your way from the office last night."

MR. HOGG—"Strange, I didn't see you."

MISS CUTTING—"Not at all. I was standing just in front of where you were sitting."—*Philadelphia Press.*

He Walked Home.—"You say your husband went out to the race-track looking for good things?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins.

"Were there any there?"

"Yes; Charley was one of them."—*Washington Star.*

An Excellent Juror.—The judge had his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who wished to evade jury service.

"Shudge!" cried the German.

"What is it?" remanded the judge.

"I t'ink I like to go home to my wife," said the German.

"You can't," retorted the judge. "Sit down."

"But, shudge," persisted the German, "I don't t'ink I make a good shuror."

"You're the best in the box," said the judge. "Sit down."

"What box?" said the German

"Jury box," said the judge.

"But, shudge," persisted the little German, "I don't speak good English."

"You don't have to speak any at all," said the judge. "Sit down."

The little German pointed at the lawyers to make his last desperate plea.

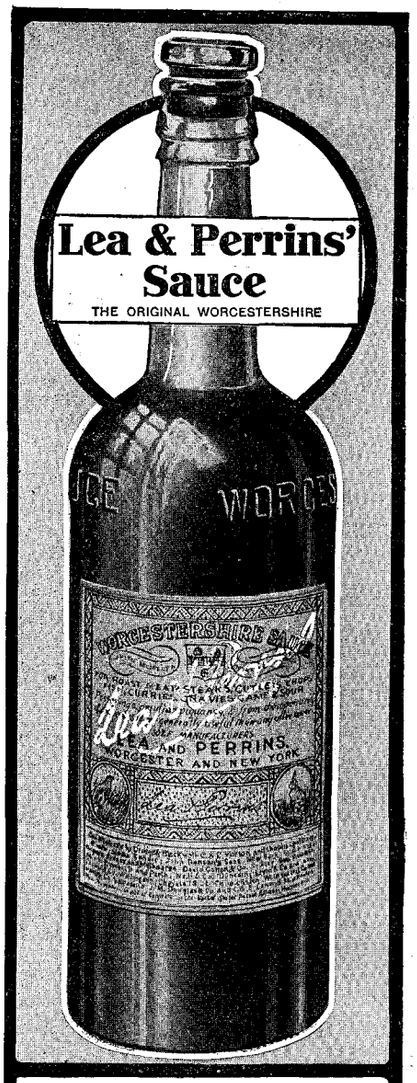
"Shudge," he said, "I don't make noddings of what these fellers say."

It was the judge's chance to get even for many annoyances.

"Neither can any one else," he said. "Sit down."—*Green Bag.*

Taking Fuel Along.—Patrick and Michael were crossing the ocean on their way to America. All went well the first half of the voyage. One day, however, "Pat" became ill and died. The usual preparations for burial at sea were made, and in place of leaden weights, which had been lost, chunks of coal were substituted. The remains were finally ready for the last sad rites, and long and earnestly did "Mike" look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:

"Well, 'Pat,' Oi always knew ye were goin' there, but Oi'm domed if Oi thought they'd make yer bring yer own coal."—*Magazine of Fun.*



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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

June 22.—The findings of the Douma Committee which went to Bialystok to investigate the recent massacre of the Jews at that place lays the blame on the police and censures the Governor.

King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud of Norway are crowned at the Cathedral at Trondhjem.

June 24.—Emperor William entertains Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at dinner on board his yacht, in Kiel Harbor.

June 25.—Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary for War, decides that no more supplies of American preserved meats shall be issued to the army, pending an investigation.

June 26.—Two Pulajane chiefs, the last of the opponents of American rule in Cebu, Philippines, surrender.

Russian artillerymen at Vladikavkaz, Caucasus, bombard the officers' club during a dance.

French Finance Minister Poincare announces a deficit of $80,000,000, owing to expenditures on military preparations during the Morocco crisis and internal reform expenditure.

June 28.—Four natives are hanged and five flogged in public in Egypt for an attack upon a party of British officers.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

June 22.—*Senate:* The Tawney bill, appropriating $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses, and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill are passed.

Senate and *House:* A joint resolution expressing horror at the Jewish massacres in Russia and sympathy for those bereaved is passed.

June 23.—*House:* The Pure-Food bill is passed, after a hot debate, by a vote of 240 to 117.

House: By a vote of 216 to 4, the House adopts the conference report on the Railway-Rate bill.

June 25.—*Senate* and *House* both agree to a conference report on the Pure-Food bill.

June 27.—*House:* The bill providing for a lock style of canal, is passed without debate.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, answers the attacks upon himself of the "Treason of the Senate" articles in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

June 29.—The amount of the appropriations made at the present session of Congress aggregates $892,149,149.19, the largest in any year since 1898.

Senate: Conference reports on the Railway-Rate, Pure-Food, and Meat-Inspection bills are adopted after discussion.

House: The final conference report on the Meat-Inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill is adopted; the Pure-Food bill is also agreed to.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

June 22.—Judge McPherson, in Kansas City, fines four packing-house companies and one railroad $15,000 each, and imposes fines and imprisonment upon two New York freight brokers for conspiring to obtain and grant railroad-rate concessions.

June 24.—The members of the International Policy-holders' Committee, which will name tickets of directors for the New York Life and Mutual Life elections, are announced.

June 25.—Harry K. Thaw shoots Stanford White, the architect, during a performance on the roof of Madison Square Garden in New York.

Five Toledo, O., ice-dealers are fined $5,000 each and sentenced to one year in the workhouse, at hard labor, on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

June 26.—J. Ogden Armour, head of the Armour and Company packing firm, arrives in New York, and issues a statement denouncing the meat exposures as slanderous.

President Roosevelt and the Emperor of Japan exchange messages over the new cable from Guam to Japan.

June 27.—Attorney-General Moody directs that suits be brought against many railroads for violations of the safety-appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition.

An alienist testifies in Chicago that Dowie is a monomaniac, but sane enough to accumulate $7,000,000 in seven years.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, nominates Lewis Emery, Jr., for governor and commends William J. Bryan.

June 29.—"The House-Cleaning" Committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company renders its final report, showing that Elihu Root and the McCurdys are the only trustees who failed to answer the questions propounded by them, and that all but four of the trustees held stock in subsidiary companies.

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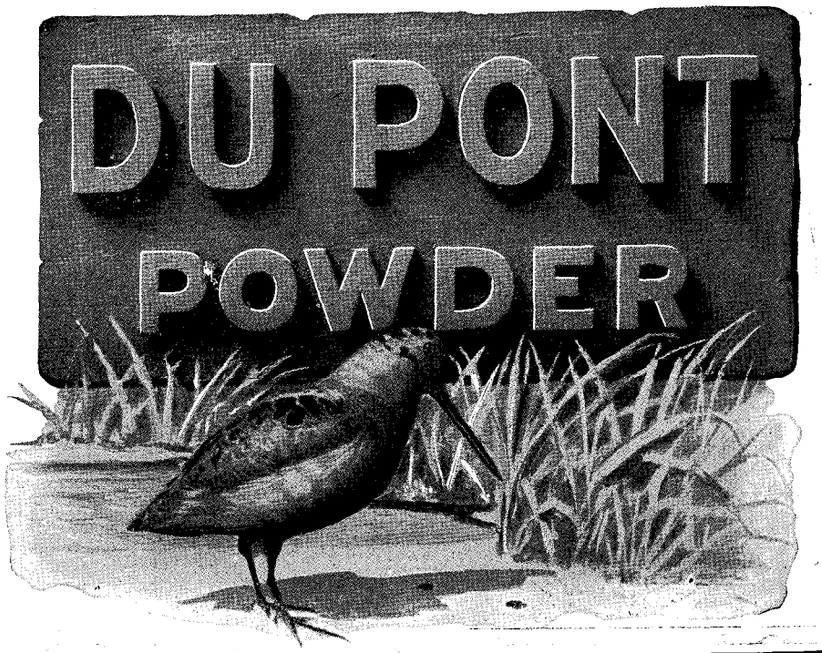

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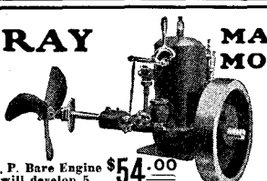

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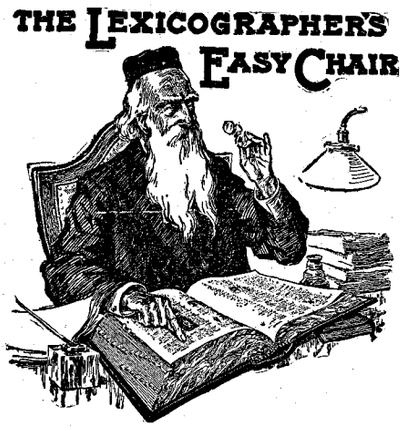

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"A. D.," Galveston, Texas.—"(1) What is the correct definition of the word 'creole'? (2) What is the derivation of the word? (3) Would a person born in England or in Massachusetts, of French or German parents, be a creole? (4) Would a person born in any of the European or American colonies, of European parents, be considered a creole?"

(1) The word *creole* has a variety of meanings. In general it implies the American descendants of Spanish, Portuguese, or French settlers, or African negroes. It was originally applied by imported negroes to their children born in America, who were thus called "creole negroes" to distinguish them from American-born negroes. Similarly, the Spanish and French born in America were called "creoles" to distinguish them from European-born inhabitants. After independent nations had been established in South and Central America the term there fell into disuse. In the West Indies it implies a person of European origin born in the islands. In Mauritius (now a British possession) the naturalized French are locally called "creoles." In Louisiana it is applied to persons of French or Spanish ancestry by either parent, and to white natives who speak French. "Creole," as an adjective, is applied in the West Indies to animals and plants grown there, but introduced from Europe. (2) *Creole* is derived from the French *créole*, a modification of the Spanish *criollo*, corruption of *criadillo*, diminutive of *criado*, a servant, thence back to the Latin *creare*, to create. (3) A person born in England or in Massachusetts, of French or German parents, would not be a *creole*, nor are the French-Canadians *creoles*. (4) No white person not of Spanish, Portuguese, or French stock and not born in the West Indies, Central or South America, or Louisiana can be called a *creole;* and the word should not be used in connection with negroes without qualification. It carries with it no suggestion of mixed negro blood.

"E. R. N.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"(1) Will you kindly let me know which of the two following sentences is correct? 'Mr. Miller, a former employer of the applicant (or of Mr. Brown), states,' etc.; or 'Mr. Miller, a former employer of the applicant's (or of Mr. Brown's) states,' etc. (2) Can you also tell me which is the highest mountain in the world, where located, and its name, and the second highest?"

(1) The sentence "Mr. Miller, a former employer of the applicant," is preferable. There is a distinct difference in meaning in the two constructions cited, as is shown in the familiar examples: "A servant of my father" and "A servant of my father's." In the first sentence, "of my father" simply qualifies the servant, who may be the only one the father has, but the idea of a staff of servants is conveyed by "a servant of my father's" (*servants* being understood). (2) The highest mountain peaks of the world yet measured are in the Himalayas, which form part of the northeastern boundary of India. The highest points of this mighty range are: Mt. Everest, 29,000 feet; Mt. Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet; Kunchinjunga, 28,200 feet; Dwhalagiri, over 27,000 feet.

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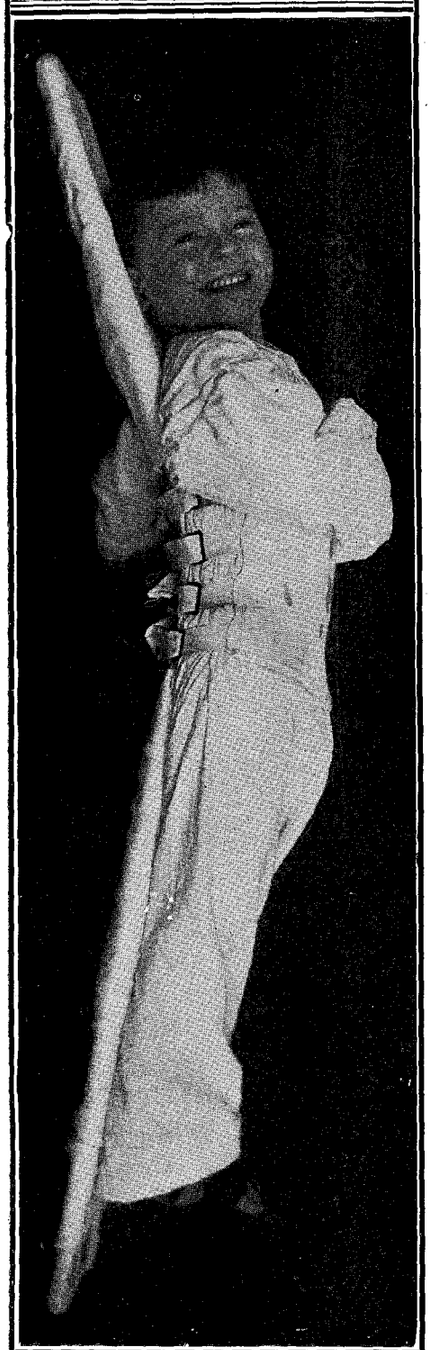

A Cheerful View of a Serious Situation

Situation I

Crippled by bone tuberculosis, strapped to a board night and day.

Joe smiles because he is being wonderfully cured at Sea Breeze, by the outdoor salt air treatment, the first American temporary hospital for such cases.

Situation II

4,500 such children in New York, 60,000 in the United States, *only 44* at Sea Breeze. Five-year-old Max speaks for all, "I don't want to get dead and be an angel, I want to play first."

Joe smiles again because the large permanent hospital is already planned, to save many more from a life of pain and uselessness.

Situation III

Of the $250,000 needed for this hospital $35,000 remain to be raised at once, or the sums already pledged *may be lost.*

Joe's smile is a hurry call to you for a part of this $35,000. The money can't wait, Joe can't wait, the crippled children tortured in the tenements can't wait.

Situation IV

Sea Breeze is also the place where the Association is trying to provide Fresh Air for 20,000 others, many of whom are sick or at the breaking point, with no escape from dark, foul tenements and stifling streets.

Buy happiness for them, with strength and new courage, by sending to Sea Breeze for a week

Some overworked mother with four children,	$10.00
A teething baby and "little mother of ten,"	5.00
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A day party of 400, for one glorious day,	100.00

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Hurry check or pledge to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer, Room 29, No. 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

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Listen!

"Josiah Allen's Wife" Philosophizes on Handling the Male "Critter":

"I always contended that when a woman has took the resk of seen' to a man on her hands, she ort to do the best she can with what she has to do with. Truly, Investigation holds up a bright, fascinatin' light bagonin' to us and shinin' down beguilin' pathways full of new thoughts and old ones; aspiration, inspiration, knowledge, so dear to them who yearns to attain, and we love to linger there in that enchantin' realm.

"Yet in order to be megum a female pardner must not forgit to lock arms with Duty. And whilst it is imperative that she should prop up her companion's morals and hang onto him if he is slidin' back, it is also imperative that she should take down her curl-papers, tend to her toilet and set him a invitin' table in a cozy attractive room. And not expect clean livin' from dirty surroundin's, or fine clear results to foller from muddy coffee, or pure upliftin' thoughts from black, heavy bread, or tender words and deeds towards a frowzy pardner, servin' tough leathery steaks in a room full of disorder.

"Truly married life is a curious state, as curious as any side-show in the hull circus of life. But if it is drawed along by Love settin' on a high seat drivin' them two bears so often hearn on, but so difficult to break into double harness, it is a good show.

"The names of them two bears are Bear and Forbear."

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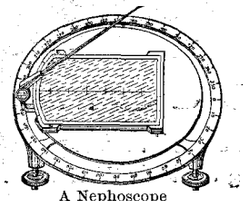
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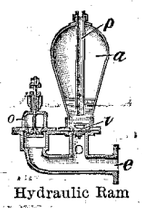
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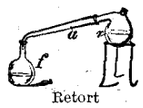
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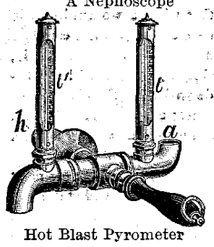
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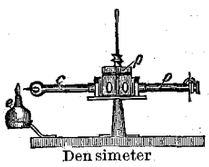
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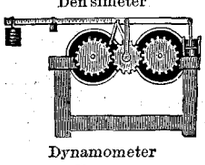
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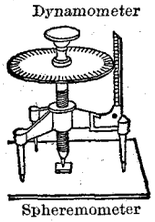
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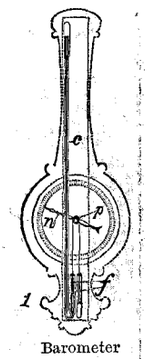
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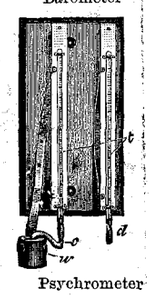
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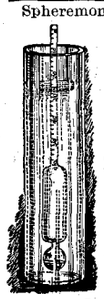
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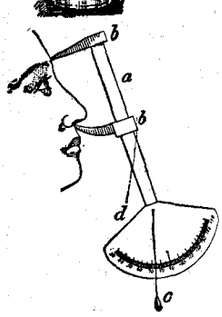
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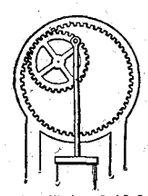
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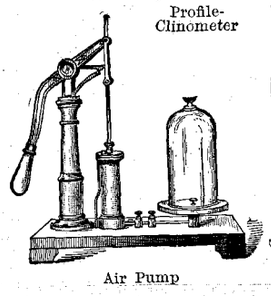
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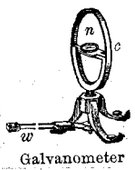
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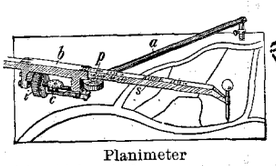
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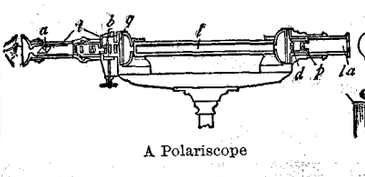
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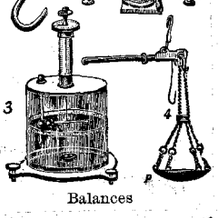
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